HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 287— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
16th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Dec.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	*5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	15 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

Osaka Shosen Kaisha O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	27th Nov.	7th Dec.
* Indo Maru ..	2nd Dec.	4th ,,
Heinan Maru ..	9th ,,	20th ,,
Shinonoh Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Hankow Maru ..	14th	30th ,,

* Proceeds to KARACHI.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22937

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
3rd Dec	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
6th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
8th ,,	RAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
8th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd:) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO-DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD

Agents:

C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,333
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esaf Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words ; Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—3RD CLASS ENGINEER for a Vertical Boiler in a Chemical Factory in Kathiawar. Apply Box No. 1870, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1306

WANTED—A COMPETENT WEAVING-MASTER, salary upto Rs. 700 according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars of past service to the MANAGER, Asarwa Mills, Ahmedabad.
R1305

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CANAVASSERS to canvass shares on decent commission. Apply Sharp to "THE KARNATAKA PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Hubli.
A 27757

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Street Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED by a (Govt. Servant) well-to-do and respectable Muslim widower, drawing a decent income, a Muslim spinster or widow without any encumbrances, fairly educated in English under 30 years of age. Apply Box No. 1862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

786 NURI—Tooth Remedy, marvellous specific Pinch rubbed vigorously sure cures toothache quickly. Re. ONE. Agents wanted. GAZDAR BROS., Vaka Mohla, PATEL BROS., Chira Bazar, BALARAM STREET GENERAL STORES, Grant Road, Bombay. JALOO RESTAURANT. Sacha Peer, Poona.
T R1289

AGENTS—Great profits assured—capable men joining immediately national selling organization for greeting cards, life policies, non-vulcanising rubber repair; transparent pens, letter signs, etc. For particulars address: SHYAM SUNDER INVESTMENT AGENCY, Hyderabad, Sind.
T R1303

TEST your Fate in Rs. 3 only. Get past, present, future, beloved name, nature, wealth, health, every detail; write Standard time and name. Professor Shashal. THE GREAT ASTROLOGER HOUSE, Porbandar, (Kathiawar).
P R1291

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "INDO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd of December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS Co. Ld.

MOTOR BUS SERVICE.

ON and from MONDAY, 6th December 1926, a service of Buses will run every 10 minutes between

WARDEN ROAD
(from its junction with Nepean Sea Road)
and
BALLARD ESTATE

via Gowalia Tank Road, Harvey Road, Hughes Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, Church Gate Street and Elphinstone Circle.

	WARDEN ROAD.	BALLARD ESTATE.
First Bus departs from	8-30 A. M.	9-0 A. M.
Last „ „ „	20-20 P. M.	19-50 P. M.

C. N. MOBERLY, M. Inst. C. E.,
General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE management of 'LA COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES GENERALES CONTRE L'INCENDIE ET LES EXPLOSIONS (Incorporated in France) brings to the notice of the public that Mr. G. HARTLAND ceases to be its Representative in India from 1st December, 1926.

As regards the affairs of the Company, parties interested in, are requested as usual to address to the same Agency situated at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, 3rd floor, Bombay.

For the General Manager.
R. E. PELTIER,
Inspector
27748

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED. LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 2156 in respect of 30 Preference shares Nos. 150568 to 150597 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Mr. Eruchji Framji Dastur and the late Mr. Maneckji Hormasji Kotewal has ben LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

P B R1293

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "AWA MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd December, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or ware-housed is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

ILLINOIS MAN INVENTS NEW AUTO GAS SAVER

Walter Critchlow.9001 street, Wheaton, Ill. U. S A., has patented a new gas saver that beats anything ever gotten out. With it on Fords show as 61 miles on a gallon. Other makes do equally well. This new invention saves gas and oil, makes a Ford start instantly in any weather and completely de-carbonizes the engine. Mr. Critchlow offers a free to quickly advertise. Write him for one. He also wants County and State Distributors who can make dol. 500 to dol. 2500 per month.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BERAMJI HORMUSJI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim right title and interest by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever in the said hereditaments and premises should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their address at Cooks Building Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, such exist and such claim, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at New Kazi Street or Banian Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 233 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1258 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6294, Street Nos. 36-40 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Javerchand Pratabchand, on or towards the West by the property of Cursondas Natha, on or towards the North by Kazi Syed Street and on or towards the South by a Sweepers' passage and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2512 Bhuleshwar Division.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1926.

PATELL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27753

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2801 of 1925.

VASUDEO KASHINATH JOSHI Plaintiff.

vs.

JUGMOHANDAS KALLIANDAS and others ..... Defendants.

To

NATHALAL AMTHALAL, Esq.,
The 5th Defendant in the above suit.

Dear Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed the above suit to recover from yourself and the Defendants 1, 2 and 3, the two sums (1) Rs. 2,340 and interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 22nd day of September, 1922, till the filing of the above suit and (2) Rs. 2,340 and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum and that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 14th day of December, 1926.

Yours truly,
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27757

AMUSEMENTS

CRASHING
All Comedy Programme
First National Pictures
Present
HARRY LANGDON
Who now Shares Film Comedy Honours with Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd, in his latest picture which sweeps everything before it.
'TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP'
4 REELS
A slashing, smashing super comedy
The Biggest Comedian in the funniest show in Town.
'Felix at the Gold Rush'
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY at 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
MATINEES ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY AT 6 P. M.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Have pleasure in presenting
THE
STAVRINAKY DANCERS
RUSSIAN BALLET
OF
20 FIRST CLASS ARTISTS 20
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
POLOVEITCHI STAN
First Time in India
AND
A SINNER'S DREAM
MATINEES ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY AT 6 P. M.
Booking at Rose' & Co., upto 5 P. M.
After 7-30 P. M. at the Theatre.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, CABINET PHONOGRAPH, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT AND CO, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, "Abboo Baker Mansions", (First Floor Colaba Causeway, opp. Hotel Majestic, valuable furniture glass, crockery, dining table, chairs; Chesterfield suite, office tables, Revolving chair, Remington Typewriter in perfect working condition, copying Press, Bras and Iron single bedsteads, one Mahogany Cabinet Phonograph with 32 Records; almyrahs, cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapots, etc. etc.

The property of Harron D. Dabby Esqr. The property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 23409.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 3rd instant at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Raval Building, Lamington Road, a large quantity of Brand New Ford Motor Car spare parts and accessories of various descriptions.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mes. talia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acett and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 1 To-day's price.
December	.....
January	12.14—.12
March	12.38—.12
May	12.61—.11
July	12.80—.10
October	13.00—.
Middling Spot	12.60—.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Dec. 1. To-day's (Bales)
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	59,000—65,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	56,000+24,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	86,000+55,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 1.
January	12.19—.11
March	12.34—.09
Middling Spot	12.18—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 1. To-day's Sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000 plus 1,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.
New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	To-day's price.
January	12.18—.16
March	12.42—.16
May	12.64—.17
New York. Noon Call.	
January	12.16—.18
March	12.40—.16
May	12.63—.16
New Orleans, 9-55 a.m.	
January	12.21—.20
March	12.36—.16
	Liverpool, Dec. 1. To-day's closing.
December	6.50—.12
January	6.56—.12
February	6.57—.12
March	6.64—.11
April	6.67—.11
May	6.75—.10
June	6.78—.10
July	6.84—.9
August	6.87—.9
September	6.90—.8
October	6.93—.3
November	6.92—.6
December	6.91—.7
Middling Spot	6.75—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	To-day's closing
December	12.75—.20
January	12.61—.20
February	12.56—.21
March	12.51—.21
April	12.49—.19
May	12.49—.19
June	12.47—.19
July	12.44—.20
August	12.40—.20
September	12.49—.20
October	12.52—.20
November	12.64—.20
December	12.64—.20
Sakellaridis, F G F spot	12.30—.15

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 1. To-day's closing.
Scinde, Good	4.65—.10
„ Fully Good	4.95—.10
„ Fine	5.25—.10
Bengal, Good	4.75—.10
„ Fully Good	5.05—.10
„ Fine	5.35—.10
Oomra, Good	5.50—.10
„ Fully Good	5.80—.10
„ Fine	6.10—.10
Broach Good	5.35—.10
„ Fully Good	5.75—.10
„ Fine	6.15—.10

WHEAT.—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Dec. 1. To-day's Price.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.	51/6 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.	51/9 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.
Market:—Dull.	
Wheat, Australian,	54/6 Jan/Feb shipment value.
Market:—Dull.	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,	57/3 Dec/Jan shipment value.

LINSEED.

	London, Dec. 1. To-day's Price
Linseed, Calcutta, ton,	£17/10/0 Dec/Jan shipment sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton,	£16/15/0 Apl/May shipment sellers.
	London, Dec. 1. To-day's Price.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton,	£15/1/3 Jan/Feb shipment Hull paid.
Market:—Closed easier.	
Linseed, Bombay,	£18½ Dec/Jan shipment nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

	London, Dec. 1. To-day's Price
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.	30/7½ Jan/Apl. delivery sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Dec. 1 To-day's Price.
Cottonseed, Bombay,	27½ Dec/Jan. shipment nominal.
Castorseed, Bombay,	£18/15/0 Dec/Jan shipment sellers.
Rapeseed, Feirozepore, Real Bold, ton,	£17/17/6 Dec/Jan shipment nominal.
Rapeseed, Toria,	£18/2/6 Dec/Jan shipment quoted.
	£18/5/0 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 982.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 967.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 133 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 130.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.13.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88
London—Rome Liras 113.00.
London—Berlin Marks 34.88

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

3 Months 4 5/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
3 Months 2 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Dec. 1. To-day's Rate.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.39-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	31.39
T.T. Milan on London	31.99
T.T. Milan on London	113.75
T.T. Berne on London	25.13
T.T. Paris on London	130.50

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

The Gold market continues steady with a moderate demand. The following are the closing prices:—
Bar Gold Ready Rs. 21/10/0
Baer Gold Magsar Rs. 21/9/9
Bar Gold Posh Rs. 21/9/9
Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/9/0
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/9/0
National Bank Bar Rs. 21/13/0.

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Dec. 1. To-day's Rate.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4:4:11-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 1.

Silver.—China and India selling, buyers holding off.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	24-11/16
Forward	24-5/8

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Following weaker quotations our market opened easy Magsar being quoted at Rs. 057/9 and Posh Delivery at Rs. 56/3/0. There was no demand for contracts and market gave way under pressure of renewed selling by professional operators prices gave way further and there are no prospects of any improvement in the near future except some rallies in the light of natural reactions. The following are the closing prices:
Ready Rs. 59/12/0
Magsar delivery Rs. 56/4/0
Posh delivery Rs. 56/0/0
Tone:—Dull India and China sold.
Bears covering:—Market uncertain but at present steady.

LONDON METALS.

	London, Dec. 1. To-day's price.
Copper, English Best Selected	£62-3 4
Copper, Braziers,	£72-3/4
Yellow Metal,	£67-1/4
Spelter, Hard,	£29-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£17-1/4
Tin Block,	£312-1/2—2-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, Dec. 1. To-day's Price.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot	
1s. 6½d. buyers.	
1s. 6 5/8d. sellers.	
Pale Crepe, lb. spot.	
1s. 6¾d. buyers.	
1s. 6½d. sellers.	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Dec. 1. Standard
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch No. 25, c & f Calcutta, Jan/Mar per cwt.	19/9
July/Sept. per cwt.	17/6½
Oct/Dec, per cwt	17/9
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch No. 25, c & f Bombay, Jan/Mar per cwt.	Standard 19/10
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch No. 25, c & f Karachi, Jan/Mar per cwt	Standard 19/10½

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York Dec. 1. To-day's Rate.
Demand Bills	184.56 plus .00

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Norden's first and final estimate—18,632,000 Bales—Increased hedge selling—Some long liquidation too.

LOCAL:—Some Selling—No demand.

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. under date 1st inst:—

"Our estimate of crop is 18,632,000 bales. Expect sagging tendency."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., Bombay, have received the following cable dated 1st Dec. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

New York cables bearish. Market barely steady at the decline. Heavy selling against actual. Market may be depressed for a short time.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—
"See no inducement to buy yet."

Note—We understand Mr. Theo. Price, who is an able statistician, has cabled from New York estimating Exports from America and World's consumption of American cotton at 18,200,000 bales, while he does not anticipate any advance till after Christmas; if his prognostication as to exports and consumption prove correct, then prices will no doubt gradually rise with the turn of the year. A special feature in America at the present moment is the strength with which high grade cotton is held. Prices for these qualities are very stiff.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following from their friends:—

Hedge selling and long liquidation meeting buying limit. Looks as though market would go somewhat lower.

New York May highest 12.70 at the opening, lowest 12.61 (2-53 p.m.).

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s to-day's report states:—

The ready market is neglected and although quotations are being reduced, business remains very much of a hand to mouth nature and Holders are showing increased anxiety to dispose of their stocks. As American markets fail to provide any moral support and the Export Demand, which alone can support this market, remains conspicuous by its absence; we fail to see how present prices are to be maintained in face of gradually increasing arrivals.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened easy at 6 points with further hedge selling. Prices kept on declining without a rally upto the close, showing a fall of 13 points for the near months and distants ruled steady closed at a decline of 5 points. Spot quotations were reduced by 20 points.

We have nothing to add to our opinion expressed recently except that the demand for ready seems to lessening. Liverpool advices are also not cheerful and with large stocks the movement of the record crop is having its effect. At lower level, there are buying orders which are likely to sustain the market from a rapid fall and we wonder now that the general sentiment appears to have been modified and private cables received here are generally anticipating at least temporarily a low level.

LOCAL MARKET.

In response to a further fall of 5 to 13 points in New York futures, this morning our market opened barely steady with Broach April/May delivery at Rs. 250. Some offices came in as sellers and prices gave way to couple of rupees. The market ruled very quiet till the close of the Marwari Bazar at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl./May	250	250	248	248/8
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	237/8	237/8	236	236
March	234/8	234/8	234	234
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	209	209	208	208
March	206	206	205	205

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened easy at a loss of 4 points and our market opened for Broach April/May at Rs. 248. There was very little business and prices kept practically unchanged within a radius of half a rupee and finally closed letter as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl./May	248	249/8	248	249/4
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	236	236/8	236	236/8
March	234	234/8	234	234/8
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	208	210/8	208	210/8
March	205/8	207/8	205/8	207/8

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 2 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	2,613	18,719	53,637
Central India	106	8,224	33,047
Barsi and Nagar	1.123	5,986	14,917
Hyderabad-Gaorani	66	473	3,078
Berar	5.019	290,59	29,723
Central Provinces	327	2 197	8,666
Total Oomras ..	9,254	64,688	1,47,068
Dholera	299	3,380	31,897
N.W. Provinces	1,642	16,425	73,143
Rajputana ..	76	5 841	11,845
Sind-Punjab ..	553	6,364	31 359
Broach	..	134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	..	6,337	11,623
Westerns-Northerns	48	6,998	5.940
Cocoanada	..	395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	4,436	6,341
Persian	..	2,175	1,557
American	..	27,783	138
Egyptian and African ..	1,038	16,548	23 683
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	5	112
Total	1,2910	1,' 1,509	3,42,182

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 23th This year	Nov. Last year
Europe	435	54,167	79,066
Japan & China ..	300	39,510	99 235
Coast Ports ..	355	2,734	5,771
Up-country by Rail. ..		37,732	2,051
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		7,100	21,671
Total ..	1,090	1,31,243	2,07,814

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Dec. 2. cwts.
Wheat	23 763
Linseed	6 926
Gingelyseeds	505
Poppyseed	39
Groundnuts	13,303
Castorseed	4,379
Rice	2,529
Myrabollams	1 469
Cottenseed	7,281
Mowraseed	317
Gram	3,970
Joowar	140
Barley	417
Bajree	4 444
Coal	1,155 tones.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 Crop.

	Bombay, Dec. 2.
Bengal M.G. F.G.	230/235
Bengal M.G. Fine	240/245
Khandeish F.M. Fine	235/240
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	245/250
Amraoti/Khamgaon Fine	250/225
Dhamangaon M.G. Fine	255/258
Wardha	265/267
Sanavad	245/250
Jalna/Aurangabad	242/245
Barsi	245/248
Warangal	250/262
Purna	270
Adoni/Mungari	245

OLD CROP.

	Bombay, Dec. 2.
Khandeish	190/210
Adoni	210/255
Coompta	258/295
Tirupur	285/315

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, Dec 2

The Linseed Market ruled very steady with better enquiry and good demand sellers are cautious. The wheat market ruled quiet but steady. There was only a small business done to day. There is better demand for may delivery and finally the market closed as under:—

Linseed May Rs. 10/5/3
Wheat January Rs. 8/0/6
Wheat May Rs. 7/8/3
Wheat White 70/80 as Rs. 8/3/6
Linseed bold brown at Rs. 10/7
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore March, May Rs 10/8/0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore March, May Rs. 11/5/0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Gugarat March, May Rs. 11/5/0
Gingellyseed Gold White December, January Rs. 13/14/0
Poppyseed White Rs. 15/8/0
Castorseed March, May Rs. 10/10/6
Cottonseed Dec., January Rs. 3/14/0
Groundnuts Dec., January Rs. 11/0/0
Mouraseed Rs .7/8/0
Myrabolum Jubbulpore Rs. 22/0/0
Myrabolum Bhimdi Rs. 11/0/0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, Dec. 1. To-day's Price.
Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot	15½.

	London, Dec. 1. To-day's Rate.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p.c.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

VERY STEADY BUT QUIET

MOSTLY TRANSFER BUSINESS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange slightly easy to unchanged for Mill shares and ruled very steady with small fluctuations in prices. There was a good transfer business done to the next settlement and the premiums shown for several shares show an gain of something like 4 to 5 per cent. to the investors. The undertone is steady and no wider fluctuations are possibile in the near future.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 882/8 and improved on some buying to 885/ but towards the close prices declined and closed at Rs. 882/8. Century kept steady at Rs. 376/4 Central India improved and closed at 511/4. Edward Sassoon closed at 195. Fazal recorded some fluctuation highest being 860 and lowest at 856/4 but closed steady at Rs. Rs. 877/8. Tata Hydros opened at 1056 but declined to 1001 but towards the close improved on better enquiry and closed at 1053/12. Tata Iron Ordinary shares ruled steady while beffered showed some weakness in the late trading and closed at 208/.

Tramways shares exchange hands steadily at Rs. 135/ Imperial Banks were bought at Rs. 1,505/.

The market closed at 3 p.m. as under with a steady undertone:

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotation Rs.	Divid	Rs. a.
Bank of India .. :	50	2½	78
Baroda	50	4	86 8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67
Central	25	1½	30 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	84
Imperial	500	40	1502 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	315
Union	5	0 4 0	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	19 10
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	110
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	111 4
Katni Cement D ..	40	..	295
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	6 2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	45
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantij ..	500	11 p.c.	907
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	148
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	112 ½
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102
Gujerat	100	5 p.c.	94
Jehiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhan ..	90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jamner ..	100	5 p.c.	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	107
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.c.	675
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	77
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation C.	250	..	173 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	236 4
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—	11	1 XD
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78 12
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	765
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1015
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	131 8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1053 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	985
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	600
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	790
PRESS COMPANIES			
Bansi Press			465
Akbari	500	..	760
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	4000
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	200	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	575 XD
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	660
Volkart U.P.	500	40	610
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	221 4
Asiatic United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	80	1830
Mathradas	100	..	87 8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Gocouldas ..	1,000	..	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	108 12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	120
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	291 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	483 12
Phoenix	100	10	377 8
Premier	100	..	145
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	570
Sholapur	1,000	450	8075
Simplex	250	..	12 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	24 8
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	487 8
Swan	100	..	135
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	116
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2350
Vishnu P.	500	35	560
Belapur Co Ltd. ..	76	..	5
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	537 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	151 4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 2
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4 0	6 3
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	190
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125
Mckenzie	100	30	355
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	136
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	80
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	20 8 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	66 4
Thacker	50	..	112
Telephone	50	nil	34 12
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	7.0
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 12
New India	25	ly	20 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/13.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/15.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/5.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 113/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Oriental Life	100	30 p c.	1100
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	4 1
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	3) 2 8
Ailliance	100	..	85
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	2 8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	240
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	310
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	882 8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	280
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c	172
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70
Century	100	20y	376 4
Central India O. ..	100	16	511 4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c	445
Ceylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	128 12
Coorla	100	..	145
Crescent	100	4	163 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	280
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	600
E D. Sassoon United O	7/8	1	0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	202 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	120
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	24
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	857 8
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575
Globe	100	..	27 8
Gokak	100	6	106 4
Indoustan	1,000	125	1575
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	163 12XD
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1625
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	330
Jamshed O.	250	..	7
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		93 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	4,000	150	5725
Madhora Sindia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	115

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad				393 8
Bombay Cotton				3 5
Bombay Dyeing	884 8	886	884 8	882 8
Century				376 4
Central India				511 4
Colaba Land				128 12
Crescent				163 12
Edward Sassoon				125
Fazulbhoy ..	857 8	861	855 4	857 8
Finlay				125
Globe				27 8
Gokak				106-4
Indian Bleaching				163 12
Indore Malwa				330
Kohinoor				1125
Madhowjee				115
Mathuradas				87 0
Meyer Sassoon				80
Mysore				113-12
New Great ..				291 4
Pearl	488 12	490	487 8	481 8
Pabany				202 8
Phoenix				377 8
Simplex				128 12
Swadeshi				487 8
Swan Mills				135
Tata Mill				117-3

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	221-4
Bombay Steam	175
Bundi Cement	19 10
Central India Mining	27 12
Indian Cement	110
Katni Cement Ord. ..	111 4
Shivrajpur	48
Tram Co. Ord.	134 6
Tata Hydro 1056 4 1036 4 1051 4	1053 12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord 67 67 12 66 4	66 4
Tata Iron & Stel Def 213-12 215	203-12 203-12
Govt. paper 3/3 per cent ..	77-10
Govt. paper 3 per cent	103 2-6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, Dec. 1. To-day's price.
Chartered Bank of L. A. and C.	£19-1/2—1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£111—4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£10-5/8
National Bank	£47-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8—1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£84-3 4
Conversion Loan	£74-3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p. c.	£102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£57
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£70-1/4
Government Securities 3 p.c.	£59-5/8
Consols	£54-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-7/8 plus 1/8

THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.
BRASS.

	Bombay, Dec. 2. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	56	8	0
Brass English	1	55	8	0
Brass English	1¼	55	8	0
Brass English	1¼	55	8	0
Brass English	1.3/4	55	8	0
Brass English	2	55	8	0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54	12	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Dec. 2. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2		58	4	0
Copper German	3/4	58	8	0
Copper German	1	58	8	0
Copper German	1¼	58	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		54	8	0
Panchcka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		55	0	0
Brass Bars		37	0	0
Pat Klai		75	0	0
Lead Rangoon		25	8	0
Lead country		23	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	53	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	53	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		58	8	0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

		Bombay, Dec. 2. Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shapurji	No.	6½	0	5	6
Finix	No.	6¼	0	5	9
Kilachand	No.	8½	0	6	3
David	No.	10¼	0	7	0
Shapurji	No.	10½	0	7	0
Tricumdas	No.	10½	0	7	3
Currimbhoy	No.	12½	0	7	6
Tricumdas	No.	12½	0	7	6
Kilachand	No.	14½	0	8	0
Kilachand	No.	20½	0	9	3
Japan	No.	20	0	10	9
Japan	No.	32	0	14	3
Japan	No.	40	0	15	6
Japan	No.	42½	1	0	6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

		Bombay, Dec. 2. Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	11	3
Century	,,	0	10	9
Jacob	,,	0	10	9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	10	3
Elphinstone	,,	0	10	3
Apollo	,,	0	10	9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—				
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0	14	3
Century 91½ 92½	,,	0	14	0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0	15	0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	14	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	14	9
Phoenix	,,	0	14	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	14	0
Mahekji (Patangia)	,,	0	14	0
Kaliamardan	,,	0	14	0
Daud Sahib	,,	0	13	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	No.	5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0	14	6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	14	6
David Mill	,,	0	14	9
Apollo Mill	,,	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Swan Finaly	,,	0	14	0
Gold Mohor	,,	0	13	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.:				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	13	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	9
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	13	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	13	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	13	6
Sakuntala	,,	0	13	0
Sundari Brand	,,	0	13	6
Globe	,,	0	12	6
Rachael	,,	0	12	6
Palkhi	,,	0	13	6
Maher	,,	0	13	6
LEPAD:—				
Spring	,,	0	13	6
Textile	,,	0	13	6
Century	,,	0	13	0
Maher	,,	0	13	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	0	0
Jecob	,,	0	15	6
Century	,,	0	15	6
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	14	6
Jecob	,,	0	14	6
Mun Mill	,,	0	15	0
1386 Tata	,,	2	13	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3	13	0
Jamshed	,,	3	13	0
Century	,,	4	4	0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4	2	0
Hindustan oN. 902	,,	4	2	2
BLACK CHECK:—				
Century	Per lb.	0	13	9
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	0	0
2020 Jecob	,,	5	8	0
58.000 Kurla	,,	8	4	0
1325 Morarji	,,	5	7	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7	5	0
Hindustan	,,	7	5	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6	12	0
SALITA:—				
Textile	,,	0	13	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	14	3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	4	6
777 Crescent	,,	2	3	0
Apollo David	,,	2	3	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	1	6
Great	,,	1	0	6
Phoenix	,,	1	1	6
Koh'noor	,,	1	1	9
Tata	,,	1	1	6
CHADAR Kori Calander:—				
Hindustan	Per lb.	0	15	0
David	,,	0	15	0
Mahal	,,	0	15	0

To Advertise Your Goods
IN THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
IS TO GAIN
A adequate return for the money You Pay.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Dec. 2

JUTE.

Albion ..	502	Howrah ..	43/6
Alliance ..	555	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	670
Anglo-India	407	Kankanarrah	515
Buckland ..	274	Kelvin ..	895
Barnagore ..	218	Khardah ..	470
Bally ..	228	Kinnison ..	1018
Airla ..	9/8	Lansdowne	306
Belvedere ..	560	Lawrence ..	630
Budge-Budge	490XD	Lothian ..	488
Caledonian ..	605	Naihati ..	0490
Chapdani ..	188	National	3/10
Clive ..	38/4	New Central	618
Craig ..	5/2	Northbrook	54/8
Cheviot ..	312	Nudea ..	47/8
Dalhousie	448	Orient ..	272
Delta	560	Presidency ..	8/4
Empire ..	54	Reliance ..	71/8
Fort Gloster	425	Soorah ..	30/8
Fort William	350	Standard ..	478
Gondalpara ..	1060	Unio ..	608
Gourpore	720	Waverly ..	6/8
Hukumchand	14	HESSIAN ..	14/2
Hooghly ..	81	JUTE ..	60/12

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	134
Bowaria ..		Keshavram Cotton	3/14
Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur ..	19	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia ..		New Kendah ..	..
		Raneegunge	29
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	5/14	I. Standard Wagon	..
B.I. Corporn.	4/10		..
B.I. „	D	Marshalls	..
Burma Corp	10	Madon Theatres	4/6
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	7/6	Imperial Bank	1510
		„ Conty.	386

Remarks.—Jute shares quiet. Coals and cottons were quiet Government securities remained unchanged 3½ per cent Government Paper 77/80 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/3, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70-89.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Our Liverpool friends last night cabled us as follows:—

"Have no very decided opinion but are rather against the market on account of South offering more freely."

There are no important changes in the crop statistics but in the world's politics several important factors are in evidence. The first is the termination of the Coal Strike, which must help British Industries to get on their feat again. Many people are content that we are on the brink of more prosperous times and they may be correct but we cannot expect any general material progress industrially as long as the situation in China remains in its present unsettled condition, which is the second factor above referred to. Things appear to be going from bad to worse in China and we have to be prepared to see that country out of the World's markets for a considerable time anything but a bull factor, when we consider what a large consumer of textiles China is. There is also the possibility of the exports of Chinese cotton being interfered with which might react on Indian cotton.

The local market has been slack but firm and has only reluctantly responded to the sagging home markets. There appears to be considerable buying power around 250 for Broach which on several occasions has prevented a drop below that figure. The crop is moving slowly this year and prices upcountry are very high. We cannot believe that this condition of things can be maintained very much longer and we confidently anticipate that in a few weeks the weight of the crop must make itself felt causing a natural widening of parity with American cotton.

Generally while we should not be surprised to see prices sagging a little further in America, we see no danger in purchases for the more distant positions in the home markets.

THE BATTLE OF RATIOS.

(BY KRISTODAS).

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett has utilised his Convocation address for giving a long thesis on the present Currency problems to the public. To him the ratio question was a dead issue, but the Currency League has made him put life into it so that the erstwhile dead issue has become alive and kicking. Sir Basil Blackett concentrates his attention only on one factor in connection with the ratio which is the adjustment of prices to the 18d. ratio. It may be readily admitted that this is also an important factor, but even if the question is examined from this point of view the solution does not become as simple as Sir Blackett imagines. The adjustment of prices is so far lacking that the prices are even now found to be sagging to this extent that the cultivators do not find it worth their while to raise their crops. The issue, however, cannot be decided merely from the point of view of adjustment of prices. There are also other vast factors to be examined like the probable losses to the ryots, the probable effects on their indebtedness, the effects on industries, and so forth. Even with regard to the adjustment this factor cannot adjust itself within so short a period of 2 years since when the new ratio has been introduced. It may take years for adjustment; and looking to the present falling prices and the disruptive effects they have caused, it may take several years before the prices adjust themselves to the new ratio. In the meanwhile, industries and agriculture may suffer to such an extent that it may be difficult at that time to repair the wrongs that may be committed. It is argued that if the exchange ratio is now fixed at 1s. 4d. it will also cause a disruption and unsettlement of business conditions. There is a good deal of apparent force in this argument, but after all whenever any big changes have to take place a certain section will have to suffer and the general community has to decide, taking into consideration the pros and cons and the total advantages and disadvantages of a particular measure. All those businessmen whose contracts are standing at present or whose goods may have been ordered and may be in transit may have to suffer some losses, but otherwise the policy of going back to the 1s. 4d. ratio will not be followed by those disastrous results which are expected from the continuance of the 18d. ratio. Sir Basil has not yet, so far as I can see, faced at any time the question as to what would be the losses to be borne by the agriculturists and the different industries through the 18d. ratio. He has been moving on the fringe of this question, but never dealt with it squarely. Does he, or does he not, admit that a 18d. ratio will bring ruinous results in its train to the agriculturists and the Indian industries? It is no use saying that the prices have now adjusted themselves to the new ratio. This observation must be supplemented by a clear pronouncement that the 18d. ratio, even though it is now in force for 2 years, does not and will not inflict any injury upon agriculture. Commercial Associations have been pronouncing in no indefinite manner against the 18d. ratio. The most notable pronouncement comes from the East India Cotton Association, which claims itself to be the watchful guardian of agriculturists as its interests are identical with theirs. This Association also recently passed a resolution against the 18d. ratio and observed that the agriculturists would be hard hit by the Currency of the Government.

GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

The Currency League has done well in expanding its aims and objects and declaring that its main fight will be carried on for a Gold Standard and Gold Currency, as it was likely that the public would derive a misimpression with regard to its activities being confined to the ratio question. Sir Basil Blackett dealt in his speech with the gold bullion standard also, but with regard to this his defence was even weaker than with regard to the ratio question. Just as the fundamental question with regard to the ratio is whether or whether not the agriculturists are going to be affected adversely, so the fundamental question with regard to the so-called gold bullion standard is, leaving aside all trappings, whether or not the public are even in near sight of a Gold Standard and Gold Currency. The recomendations of the Royal Currency Commission and Sir Basil Blackett's pronouncements leave one in no doubt that the gold bullion standard is no substitute at all and cannot be a substitute for a real Gold Standard. One thing is obvious, which is, while there may be difference of opinion with regard to the ratio, there is a wonderful unanimity on this position that the gold bullion standard is not a satisfactory standard at all. Men holding such divergent views as the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Profs. Wadia and Joshi, and the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, all agree in condemning the gold bullion standard. The long explanations which the Hon'ble the Finance Member has given of the working of the gold bullion standard as proposed in the draft Currency Bill has instead of removing the apprehensions strengthened them and it is now perfectly clear that it will rest entirely with the Currency Authority to issue gold or not, both for internal purposes and for foreign trade. Only one concession is made and it is that when one offers to buy 400 ounces of gold the Currency Authority will have to supply that quantity. How many individuals will there be found in the middle and thep oor classes, let alone the richer classes, who will like to have, and who will have the means to purchase, 400 ounces of gold at a time? Even if the Government do not want to issue gold currency immediately they can provide for small pieces of bar gold regularly stamped and valued so that the public can get their first training in gold currency by the use of such bars of gold. As the recommendations of the Currency Commission stand, however, and as the interpretation of the Government of Indian stands, not only no gold will be issued to the public but the latter will have to bid farewell even to silver. The advent of the one rupee notes which was condemned by the Inchcape Committee and by a large section of the Commercial community, even though they will be a convenient form of currency, will set the final seal upon the extinction of the principle of convertibility. One cannot see any difference between the gold bullion standard and the gold exchange standard which is at present in vogue. Sir Basil says that the Indian people have gained the important recognition of gold being recognised as the standard. This recognition was obtained so far back as 1898 when the Fowler Committee made their important pronouncement in favour of a Gold Standard and Gold Currency. It was the narrow-minded opposition of the Lords of the Treasury and later on of the Chamberlain Commission that set back the wheels of progress, and now the Government of India by accepting only a very small part of the Fowler Committee's recommendations, want to hypnotise the Indian people into the belief that they have got something wonderful through the so-called gold bullion standard. People are surprised when an Indian juggler shows a mango seed sprouting up into a tree within a space of a few minutes. This jugglery, however, is nothing compared with this attempt to show that the mere dangling of an ideal is a big gain and that the Indian people have lost nothing through the Fowler Committee's report having been ignored and shelved into the deepest and remotest pigeonhole that could be found in the Imperial Secretariat!'

THE INTERESTS OF LANCASHIRE.

Hands are held up in horror if any one just even refers to the interests of British manufacturers in connection with the question of the ratio and protests are made at the tendency of humanity in general and Indian humanity in particular to impute motives even to such wise and far-seeing benefactors as the Government of India! An exchange broker put some 13 questions to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, through the friendly columns of the "Englishman" and the last question was, the fatal No. 13:—"Admitted the masses are in a majority and they do not need imported piece goods and thus there is no benefit to them of the 18d. ratio, how then is the 16d. rupee going to benefit Lancashire by increasing Indian prosperity and increasing the ryots' buying power?" The question, how the 16d. ratio is going to benefit Lancashire by increasing the prosperity of India and increasing the buying power of the Indian ryots, is a very significant one. If the masses of India do not need imported piecegoods or use Japanese or Italian piecegoods for their requirements, Lancashire may not benefit them by the improved prosperity of the Indian masses. It is a question which requires examination by those interested in watching only the benefit of Lancashire in this matter. The gentleman who had the benefit of Lancashire at heart forgets that even if Indian ryots are in a state of propserity, there is no reason why they should patronise any products of Lancashire. England is one of the richest countries in the world, and had it not been for her present Coal troubles her trade and industries were about to turn the corner and enter a booming period again. Would any sane man there have argued that Englishmen and women should patronise German or American products in preference to their British ones? Why, then, does Lancashire want a hand in the pie if India becomes prosperous? It is sometimes contended by some of our overgenerous friends that Lancashire should also fight against the 18d. ratio as this would criple the purchasing power of the Indian ryots and thus checkmate the peaceful penetration of Lancashire which has been going on for the last so many years, implying that if Lancashire fights against the 18d. ratio and helps India in getting a 16d. ratio, she will expect a rich crop of orders from India for Lancashire dhotis and Lancashire long cloth, even though the Indian mill industry may have been suffering and the Khaddar industry may be crying out for patronge. There can be no compromise, however, with regard to this question. It is entirely a question for Lancashire what attitude she adopts either with regard to our textile industry or the Currency and exchange question. It should be our attitude that even if we are prosperous or otherwie, we cannot go outside India for our requirements, speially textile ones.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

I cannot blow a different tune from my humble pipe when the general order of the day is mum with regard to the forthcoming South African Conference. There can be, however, no objection to any comments on the scurvy manner in which the South African Deputation was speeded to South Africa by the Government of India. I wonder if the public remembers that Sir Benjamin Robertson was sent to South Africa on a special mission in a Royal Indian Marine boat (I think the "Hardinge"). I admit that the situation at the time in South Africa was grave and Sir Benjamin's presence was deemed to be essential. The South African Deputation, however, is also a very, very important deputation and the occasion of the South African Conference may be said to be a historic one. Even if on grounds of expenditure the Government could not have arranged for them a special boat of the Royal Indian Marine, though I think the occasion warranted such expenditure, the Government could have at least arranged for the steamer "Karapara" to be brought on to the Ballard Pier instead of the Deputation being huddled away in the steamer from the dusty and disreputable wharf No. 8, Alexandra Docks. With regard to expenditure, if a three lakhs of rupees can be spent on such a useless and unwanted committee as the Taxation Enquiry Committee, two or three lakhs would not be found too great a burden for carrying the Deputation to South Africa. From the way in which the Deputation bade farewell to these shores, it would appear as if neither the Government of Bombay nor the Government of India appreciated the importance of the occasion!

FUTURE OF INDIAN BANKING.

MR. POCHKHANAWALLA'S PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was "At Home" to Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at their premises in Cawnpore on last Sunday, the 28th Nov., Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, M.L.C., in welcoming the guest of the evening said: That the proud position which the Central Bank occupied in Indian Banking was mainly due to Mr. Pochkhanawalla's efforts and guidance, and the way in which it distributed credit assistance to the trade and industry of the country and thereby promoting economic activities.

Mr. Pochkhanawalla in thanking the Chamber said his visit to Cawnpore was in connection with investigating possibilities of developing the work of U. P. group of branches. He welcomed the references about the part the Central Bank is playing to develop trade and commerce and to his humble services, not because they were pleasing and flattering to the management, but because Indian Banking being in its infancy, banking institutions such as the Central Bank needed such unsolicited words of confidence of the intelligent business communities, as a mark of encouragement. He said the credit for the bank's success was not so much due to him as to its influential, watchful and vigilant Board of Directors and to the all round support and co-operation of the people. The amalgamation of the Tata Bank with the Central Bank, he was glad to say, has been to the interest of the general banking in this country inasmuch as it has enabled the Central Bank to increase its activities and usefulness to the commercial community. Owing to such an amalgamation the Central Bank stood to-day as the first joint stock bank in India from the point of view of Capital, Reserve and resources and it was the second largest bank in the country, the first being the Imperial Bank of India.

DEFICIENCY OF INDIAN BANKING.

Mr. Pochkhanawalla next dwelt upon the backwardness and deficiency of the banking system in India as compared with other countries and quoted facts in support thereof. The total bank deposits in India were only 3 per cent. of the bank deposits in the United States of America and 9 per cent. of the deposits in the United Kingdom. Average bank deposits per head of population in India was only 15 shillings as compared to £57 in the United Kingdom, £44 in Canada, £63 in Australia and £73 in the United States. On an average for every 13 square miles there was a banking office in the United Kingdom as against one office to 3,530 square miles in India. As regards individual bank business, deposits of each of the big "Five Banks" in England, which are only joint stock banks, were more than the combined bank deposits in India. The Midland Bank Imperial Bank of India. These figures show alone had four times the deposits of the ed what great a task India had to accomplish in banking in order to be able to come to the level of progress as in other countries and to successfully assist in the advancement of industry and trade.

COUNCIL HOUSE IN NEW DELHI

VICEROY TO OPEN

DELHI Dec. 1.

The Viceroy will open the Council House building at the new Delhi in state on the 18th January next. His Excellency will be invited to open the building and will deliver a short address in reply. The door will then be opened by H. E. Lord Irwin with the key which will be presented by Sir Herbert Baker, its architect. His Excellency accompanied by the members of his Council and any Indian Princes that may be attending the ceremony will make a short tour of the building.—A. P.

INDORE LETTER.

CLOTH MARKET OPENED.

NEED FOR SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Nov. 26.

On the 20th instant the formal opening ceremony of the Tukoji Rao Cloth Market took place in the afternoon at the hands of the Hon. A. G. G. Mr. Glancy. There was a large gathering of citizens and officers of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Glancy were received by the Bania members of the Market Committee. Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand, the president of the Committee, read an address of welcome in Hindi. The prosperous state of the cloth merchants of Indore was narrated, pointing out how cloth worth about Rs. 70,85,357 was imported. The mills of Indore State were said to have made profits and exported their products as far as Baluchistan. The Committee was extremely grateful to the ex-Maharaja, Sir Tukoji Rao, for parting with the Khasgnar stables which the Committee was able to convert into an extensive cloth market. The merchants lastly appealed to the A.G.G. to remove certain 'sayar' taxes which impeded commercial progress of the city. After heartily presenting their thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Glancy the Committee requested the A.G.G. to formally open the cloth market.

Mr. Glancy then briefly addressed the gathering bringing into prominence his anxiety to improve the water supply, the sanitation and electric lighting of the city during his regency. He said that the cabinet was doing its best and already seeking expert advice in this matter. He called upon the merchants to present their representative to the Cabinet in the event they had any grievances in the matter of excessive taxation and promised to do his best as president of the Regency Government, to give them redress.

There was music and after garlanding the A.G.G. was asked to proceed to the wing of the market and one shop which was locked was opened. The party then dispersed. This market was really opened long ago, but the formal opening was postponed as the A.G.G. was busy at Dhar and could not spare time to take part in the proceedings. Indorians do not think there was any necessity for breaking up the massive State stables built by H. H. Shiwaji Rao Maharaja and substituting a cloth market in its place. They regarded it as an act of pure vandalism. There were ample sites available in the city. Excellent schemes for the development of the town prepared by Prof. Geddes were scattered to the winds through the influence of some of the ex-Maharaja's favourites. There are so far no experts here except Capt. Amin specially brought from Ahmedabad for improving sanitation of Indore State. Indorians are greatly disappointed in Mr. Paillaret, the Industry and Commerce member, who has so far shown no remarkable results in developing commerce and industry. Indorians hope some energetic young officers will be appointed to develop schemes for the proper water supply of Indore.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE FOR INDORE.

Mr. Jagat Narayan, M.A., a retired judge from the U. P., is appointed to succeed Mr. Yadu Nandan Prasad. None of the local officers have received any promotion and a superannuated retired officer from British India has been imported. It is said the fresh Chief Justice will draw a monthly salary of Rs. 1,200 and, Rs. 100 carriage allowance and a furnished bungalow for residence. Indorians are much dissatisfied with this appointment and the high emoluments promised to this fresh officer. Mr. Yadu Nandan Prasad, the retiring Chief Justice, though slow in the despatch of work on account of old age, had earned a reputation in Indore as a very upright and independent judge, who discharged his duties most conscientiously. It is a pity no public meeting of citizens was held in Indore to bid farewell to a most deserving official.

LABOUR UNION FOR INDORE CITY.

Mr. Gulzarilal Varma from Ahmedabad was here and it is said he interviewed Mr. Paillaret. The mill-owners here have agreed to pay dearness allowance to their employees. Through the laudable efforts of Mr. Gulzarilal the mill workers here have started the Muzoori Tagh Labour Union with a membership of about 12,000 operatives. Mr. Govind Lal Patil is the energetic secretary and the Union is showing good progress. Some night schools are opened for workers under its auspices. It is hoped through the agency of this union, the Indore State will soon have factory legislation and Workmen's Compensation Act. At present I find several deplorable cases of accidentally injured working men neglected by the wealthy cotton lords of Indore. The President and Vice-President of this Sangh are pleaders practising at Indore and unless they show proper activity, there is no possibility of the introduction of factory legislation, as it exists in British territories.

LATE SIR LALLUBHAI A. SHAH

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY

A resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

The Governor in Council has learnt with deep regret the news of the death of the Honourable Justice Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Kt., LLB., one of the Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and desires to record his sympathy with the members of Sir Lallubhai's family in their bereavement and his sense of the loss which the public service has sustained. The Presidency has lost in him a most distinguished and faithful servant, conspicuous alike by the profundity of his learning the sobriety of his judgment, and the manly independence of his character.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Party to M. C. C. Team at Parsi Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, 6 p.m.

"A reply to Sir B. Blackett": Speeches at the Sir C. J. Hall, 6.15 p.m.

Laying of foundation stone of B. J. Hospital for Children (near the out-patients Department of J. J. Hospital) 5 p.m., by H. E. the Governor.

SATURDAY, December 4.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Cricket—M. C. C. v. Parsi-European eleven, the Esplanade, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 5-30 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Small-pox attack 0, death 0; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 1; influenza attack 1, death 0. Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 71.

Total mortality this day last year 76.

THE MADRAS CLUB, PAREL.

The members of this club will stage "Saranghadhara" in Tamil by Rao Saheb P. Sambanda Mudaliar, at Damodhar Thackersey Hall, at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 12th December, 1926.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Indian gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, on Friday, the 3rd instant, from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and a programme of Indian vocal and instrumental music by Mr. Shankar L. Goray will be broadcast from 9 to 10 p.m. Call-sign 2 FV., wavelength 387 metres.

A RELIGIOUS PREACHER IN BOMBAY.

His Holiness Tridandi Swami Bhakti Hirday Ban Maharaj of Gaudiya Math, Calcutta, delivered a highly cultured lecture on "The External and Universal Religion of all Souls" before a big audience at the Shraut Smart Dharma Pratisthapak Vidyad Parishad at Madhav Bhaug on the 27th of November last. The depth of knowledge and the method of exposition of His Holiness very much impressed the audience.

REPLY TO SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a Public Meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Dr. Gilder will speak on "A Reply to Sir Basil Backett." Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

SHRI GUJARAT MANDAL.

The Council of Shri Gujarat Mandal has passed the following resolution in its meeting of the 28th November: "That the Council of this Mandal congratulates its members Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta on his being elected to the Legislative Assembly and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Desai of Nadiad on his being elected to the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Sardars of Gujarat."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. "Clan Macbeth," arrived at Suez on the evening of November 30.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja," with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 2 p.m. on the 1st instant and left there at noon the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of 27th ultimo arrived Aden at 2 p.m. on the 1st instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" carrying Bombay mails of 27th ultimo ex. s. s. "Ranchi" left Aden at 8 p.m. on the 1st instant.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN ART.

Mr. S. Fyzee Rahamin writes:

In answer to the many inquiries I have received, I wish to convey to all those friends through the medium of your valuable paper that the question of framing the constitution, and other matters of the above Society have been delayed on account of certain matters to be adjusted of the last Exhibition that was held in the Town Hall, and the threads will be taken up on my return from Delhi where I am proceeding at present.

DHYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society on Saturday the 14th December, 1926, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, by Mr. Behman Sohrabji Banaji on "The Marvels of America." The lecture will be illustrated by exhibiting by the lantern pictures of the greatest auditorium of the world in San Francisco, the greatest aquarium of coloured live fishes, the Paradise of Pacific—"Honolulu," the Hudson River Trip of New York—most beautiful in the in the world, etc., etc. Before the commencement of the lecture, the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates at the Sanitary Subjects Examination held on 7th August last under the joint auspices of this Society, the Zoroastrians Association and the Bombay Sanitary Association will take place. All are cordially invited to attend.

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT CONFERENCE.

The first session of the All-India Saraswat Conference will be held in Bombay on the 26th and 27th December next. A reception committee has been formed with Pandit Shrikrishna Mohanji Sharma Kantantik as Chairman, and Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, Dr. A. S. Pai, Mr. G. M. Thenge and Pandit Kedarnath Tikku as Vice-chairman. Mr. G. P. Musdeshwar has been appointed as General Secretary. Mahomahopadhyaya Pandit Harnarayan Shastri Vidyasagar of Delhi has consented to preside over the session. Saraswat institutions all over the country, including Bombay, are invited to send delegates to the conference. The conference office is located Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay.

HUSBAND'S ALLEGED BRUTAL CONDUCT.

COMPELLING WIFE TO BROTHEL-LIFE

Before Mr. Justice Talyarkhan and a common jury at the High Court sessions Mohanji Pallon, a Cutch Hindu aged 30 and Amratbai, a brothel-keeper, were put up for trial on charges of abduction and abetment of rape in respect of a woman named Dhanubai.

Dhanubai, who is the wife of the first accused appeared in the witness box with a veil on her face which she did not remove in spite of the court's order. The reason for this was that according to the orthodox Hindu custom, a wife has to veil her face in the presence of her husband.

To circumvent this difficulty a policeman was seated in front of the first accused in the dock so as to screen him from her sight, after which she slightly uncovered her face.

The first accused wanted to see the woman in the box, as he wanted to make sure that she was his wife. The witness was therefore, taken near him for a closer view.

The poor victim, Dhanubai, then narrated the story of the outrage. She said that she was married to Mohanjee (first accused) five years ago, and came to live with him about 10 months back. Her husband who was employed in a grain shop had left the job about this time. They were living in Khetwadi, 1st Lane. Four days after her arrival, her husband took her out for a stroll. Amrutbai, (the second accused) then came there, and they all drove off in a carriage to 10th Khetwadi Lane. She was taken to a ground-floor room where her husband introduced a stranger to her and asked her to have illicit relations with him. Dhanubai refused, whereupon she was assaulted by both the accused. Her mouth was gagged, and her hands held back, after which she was forced to yield to the stranger. The second accused remained in the same room all the time, while her husband went out to the outer room. An hour later, another man was brought to her and in spite of her resistance a similar outrage was repeated on her.

Things continued like this for ten days, and she was kept confined in her room all this period. She then got a chance to send a word to her cousin, living at Gaiwadi. On the 11th day she fell ill. In spite of this, her husband, who came to know of her having sent a message to her cousin, assaulted her mercilessly. She was then taken to a room at Gowalia Tank where she was forced to have illicit connection with an old man. The next morning, her cousin arrived there and rescued her.

The witness was subjected to a searching cross-examination by the first accused her husband. The latter suggested that she was on intimate terms with her cousin to which she emphatically replied in the negative. The case is proceeding.

TATA CO'S SCHEME

FURTHER ARGUMENTS BY COUNSEL

When the petition for sanction for the Tata Coy.'s scheme regarding second preference shareholders was further heard by Mr. Justice Crump yesterday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, counsel for R. K. Motishaw a second preference shareholder who opposed the scheme, continued his arguments in regard to the question of voting and the validity of the proxy forms used for that purpose.

The Directors had no right, counsel emphasised to make a petition to the Court for its sanction, without being previously authorised by the Company as a whole. Moreover, the petition was contrary to the provisions of the articles of Association, and it sought to infringe the rights and privileges of the second preference shareholders.

Dealing with the validity of the proxies, counsel submitted that the forms were settled by the Court, and there was no difference between the forms supplied by Mr. Motishaw to the other shareholders and those circulated by the Directors. What, in fact, was done by Mr. Motishaw was that he had struck out the word "for" in the proxy form with a view to lighten the trouble of those who wanted to oppose the scheme.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, at this stage, asked permission of the Court to put in an affidavit challenging the validity of 30 proxy papers of the opposing side.

This was objected to by Mr. Munshi who contended that no document could be tendered at a stage when the Court had nearly finished hearing the arguments in the case.

His Lordship refused to entertain the affidavit, observing that the stage had already passed when such a document could be put in.

Continuing his arguments, Mr. Munshi submitted that the object of supplying the official forms was to compel the shareholders to exercise their own judgment by recording in the proxy how he desired to vote. The object was not to allow any person to appropriate to himself the discretion which was vested in the shareholders. In the present case, the shareholders were in possession of both the forms, and had full opportunities to exercise their own discretion. The forms supplied by Mr. Motishaw substantiate all tallied with those settled by the court in all particulars.

Counsel next dealt with the question of the cancellation of stamps, on the forms supplied by the Directors.

CASE AGAINST EX-NAWAB OF BELA.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S STORY.

Abdul Rasul Alamkhan, the ex-Nawab of Bela and Burjorji Framji Dastur, a pleader were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday morning with conspiring together and cheating Abdul Bin Esa in respect of pearls valued at Rs. 21,867 and Ardesh Colonial in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 10,400.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Mr. M. S. Pandit Bar-at-Law with Mr. Madgaonkar solicitor, appeared for the first accused and Mr. Saner Bar-at-Law defended the second accused.

In opening the first case the prosecution counsel said that the first accused arrived in Bombay in August last and hiring a bungalow through the second accused employed a number of servants including a private Secretary and a companion. He purchased certain goods on credit from Messrs. Asquith and Lord and got some note papers printed styling himself as 'Nawab of Bela' Abdul Bin Essa, the complainant in the case was taken by a broker named Nuriel to the first accused who selected some of the Jewellery shown to him. Abdul was then asked to see the first accused the next day. Next day he (Abdul) was taken by the first accused to the office of the second accused where the complainant and the second accused entered into a bargain for the jewellery. The complainant was promised payment on the 21st of the same month. On the complainant's inquiring of the second accused, the latter assured him that the first accused was the Nawab of Bela and that he expected some lakhs of money in a few days. He was further assured that the first accused claimed about Rs. 25 lakhs from the Government of India. On that assurance, the complainant left his Jewellery with the first accused. Some days later, the second accused again assured him about the safety of his property. Some time after, he received certain information on the strength of which he went to the first accused and demanded his jewellery. He was told that the jewellery was sent to Surat. Thereupon he filed a complaint with the police. On inquiries being made, it appeared that a part of the jewellery was sold and the remaining was pledged with a Marwari in Bombay by the ex-Nawab. Out of the money thus realized the rent of the building was paid by the first accused.

HOW JEWELLERY PARTED WITH JEWELS.

Ardesh Colonial, the complainant in the second case giving evidence before the Court said that he was a jeweller. He knew both the accused and Nooriel. The latter had on September 1 told him that he knew a big Nawab who wanted to purchase some jewellery. Although the complainant was not at first willing to sell jewellery to outsiders, he was persuaded to go with Nooriel to the first accused who selected jewellery worth about Rs. 18,000 out of that shown to him. A list of the selected jewellery was made out and the complaint was asked to call on the accused the next day.

Next day they met at the office of the second accused. Dastur the second accused began to argue about the price of the jewellery. When he was left alone with Dastur witness asked him about the first accused's position. Dastur told him that he first accused was a Nawab, and had an income of Rs 15,000 per month from the Collector of Poona. He had also shown some papers to witness among which was a printed letter written to Mir Jaffar Ali about a sum of Rs. 15,000. On asking for payment, Nooriel informed witness that he would be paid on the 21st of the same month. A fresh list of the articles sold was prepared and below it was stated that the articles were sold to the first accused. After some protest witness had signed on being assured that he would get his money on September 21.

On September 6 witness met Nooriel who told him that the first accused was trying to raise a loan of Rupees 1 lac. Some days later, the complainant learnt from a money lender that there was no Nawab of Bella in Bombay. He grew suspicious and on making inquiries he learnt that Dastur was trying to sell some pearls. The complainant then saw Dastur and demanded his money, Dastur assured him that there was nothing wrong and that he would be paid the next day. He called on Dastur several times after that but was not paid. He learnt that his jewellery was pledged and that the ex-Nawab was arrested.

The cross examination of the complianant was resumed.

S. H. Nooriel was the next witness examined. He deposed that he was introduced to the first accused by the second accused. The first accused was described as a safe and substantial party by Dastur and he was told that he (first accused) required some jewellery. He therefore took Colonial whom he knew, to the first accused and put the transaction through.

Further hearing was then adjourned to December 16.

TWO YEARS FOR KIDNAPPING.

Haji Gulam Habibullah who was brought to book by the skilful observation of a local Sherlock Holmes, to wit, a woman grain-seller at Kamatipura, who saw the accused carrying a "Ghati" child, loaded with ornaments. Her suspicions being roused she asked some boys to shadow the accused who gave a chase to him, and ultimately succeeded in securing him. He was duly arrested and put up for trial before Mr. Junglewala, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate. The accused was convicted for kidnapping for purposes of theft and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

At the Burma High Court sessions Justice Otter presiding, Wiggins, an American driller who was tried on a charge of shooting 2 Indians to death was unanimously found not guilty of murder or culpable homicide by the jury and acquitted.

NOT WILLING TO BE COMMANDED.

WIFE HURTS HUSBAND'S NOSE.

Prosecuting Inspector Barodia is conducting a case before Mr. G. R. Khairaz the 2nd President Magistrate at Mazagon which originated in a domestic quarrel but finally ended seriously for one of the parties.

It appears that the accused Miriambi resides at Lamington Road with the complainant, her husband one Alladin Kamrudin, a motor-driver. On the 22nd October last, the husband came home and being tired and hungry, asked his wife to warm the tea which had become cold. As the wife proceeded to perform her wifely duty in a very perfunctory manner, the husband remonstrated with her. Annoyed at his hectoring tone, she, it is alleged, seized a chet and swung it around his face causing compound fracture of the nose.

The complainant was treated in hospital and the accused is being charged under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code (causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon).

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

PARSI CARPENTER SENTENCED.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Manekji C. Mistry, a Parsi carpenter was placed at the Esplanade Police Court on a charge of causing grievous hurt to one Sorabji Cowasji Shroff, a provision merchant having his shop in the Crawford Market.

It was alleged that on July 20th at about 2 p.m. the accused's wife asked him why he had not gone to work till then. The accused grew suspicious at the inquiry and leaving shortly after, returned home in a few minutes. Finding his wife away from home, the accused went to the complainant's room where he found his wife sitting on the lap of the complainant. There was hot exchange of words between the complainant and the accused, and the latter took away his wife to his room soon after.

The same evening at about 8 p.m. the accused severely assaulted the complainant with a bamboo stick causing serious injuries all over his body. The complainant was removed to the Hospital where he was detained for 77 days.

Cross-examined, the complainant said that he had already divorced two wives and was at present living with a woman who was not his legal wife. He admitted that the accused had no cause to assault him and that they had nothing to do with each other before the day of the incident. He said that before the day of the incident the accused used to allow his wife to go out for a walk with him (the complainant).

The accused admitted the assault but said that he had done so under grave provocation. At about 8 p.m. the same evening, he met the complainant on the road and questioned him about his conduct of the afternoon. The complainant had said that he was used to that sort of conduct and would continue to do so in future. That provoked him to assault him.

Dosibai the wife of the accused admitted that she was found sitting on the complainant's lap in his room.

The magistrate convicted the accused on the charge against him and sentenced him to 15 days' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Parvatibai, a Hindu woman, aged about sixty years, was knocked down and killed owing to the alleged rashness of a motor-driver, Bhagwandas Kalidas, as he was driving his car along the Reay Road on the 24th November last.

The woman, according to the prosecution story was crossing from left to right on her way to a temple, when the front mudguard of the car threw her over and one of the wheels passed over her left leg, causing fracture of the bone. She succumbed to her injuries as the result of shock and haemorrhage, in the J. J. Hospital.

The accused is charged with causing death by a rash and negligent act and the case is being heard before Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Barodia, the prosecuting Inspector is appearing for the prosecution.

Packed in tins and declared to contain honey, charas of the value of Rs. 7,280, has been seized by the Excise authorities at the Grant Road Railway Station on Tuesday the 30th November by Inspector Hudson. The tins which arrived from the North West Frontier Province to the address of one Umarkhan at Bombay were liberally smeared with honey on the top but failed to hoodwink the Excise, who waited patiently till and two Umarkhan, Salemahomed and two others called over at the Station to take delivery of the tins. They were arrested and remanded by the 4th Presidency Magistrate for further enquiries.

REWARDED FOR BRAVERY

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

Tajmohd a boy of 10 has been awarded the certificate of the Royal Humane Society as well as a purse granted by the District Authorities of Campbellpore District in recognition of his gallant action in plunging into seething waters of a mountain carrent and rescuing his sister. He plunged again to rescue his mother and another sister, but was unsuccessful and had half drowned himself. The Society's testimonial was signed by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales —A. P.

MOSQUITO PEST,

APPREHENSION ABOUT YELLOW FEVER.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

The discussion in the Municipal Corporation on Thursday was dull and dreary and a number of items were gone through without any lively debate. There were only a few items felt to complete the November Agenda and the house hastened to tackle the job in hand with right earnestness and succeeded in finishing their labour within an hour.

MOSQUITO PEST.

Dr. Accacia G. Viegas moved:

That the Commissioner be requested to report as to whether it is a fact that mosquitoes in large number exist in and about the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, and if so, he be requested to take very early action to minimise the danger to these Institutions and the neighbourhood.

Dr. Alban De Souza seconded the motion.

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram wanted to know which part of Bombay, was immune from mosquito pest. He contended that the whole city was infested with mosquitoes and it was no use making an invidious distinction of our place over the other.

Dr. D. B. Master said the locality referred to by Dr. Viegas was a hospital and in the interest of the patients' health it was necessary to make supported the motion.

Dr. Kurshed J. J. Cursetji.

The question being past to the vote was carried.

APPREHENSION OF YELLOW FEVER.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar then moved:

That the Commissioner be requested to obtain and place before the Corporation a report from the Executive Health Officer as to whether there is any danger of an outbreak of Yellow Fever epidemic in Bombay in the near future as is alleged to have been stated by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in his evidence before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee.

Dr. A. F. Henriques seconded the proposition.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Dr. R. M. Mistry in disarming the apprehension of yellow fever epidemic said there was absolutely no possibility of the outbreak of yellow fever in Bombay. Fortunately for some time past their water supply was very much improved and there was no cause for alarm.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji also agreed with the last speaker.

The proposition was put to the vote and was declared carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

COMBINED TEAMS AGAINST M. C. C.

THE HINDU-MUSLIM ELEVEN.

The following players will represent the Hindu-Muslim Team to play against the M. C. C. on Tuesday and Wednesday next:—

1. P. Vithal (Capt.)
2. S. G. Navle
3. S. M. Joshi
4. Nazir Ali
5. Gulam Mahomed
6. S. R. Godambe
7. Naidu
8. Jai
9. Deodhar
10. Vazir Ali
11. Botawala

RESERVES.

1. Ranji
2. K. G. Purdeshi
3. Gulam Rasool

In case S. M. Joshi is prevented from playing his place will be filled by Ramji.

THE PARSI-EUROPEAN ELEVEN.

In the second match, the following team has been selected to play against the visitors.

1. F. G. Travers (Capt.)
2. R. J. O. Meyer
3. Capt. B. Howlett
4. Capt. E. L. Armitage
5. B. E. Kapadia
6. D. K. Kapadia
7. R. J. Jamsetji
8. S. Colah
9. P. H. Daruwalla.
10. S. H. Ghandi
11. H. F. Vajifdar

RESERVES.

1. G. C. Phillips
2. Daruwala
3. F. E. Kapadia.

Captain Armitage has injured his knee and it is not likely that he will play. His place will be taken by G. C. Phillips.

THE M. C. C.

The following will represent the M.C.C. team against the European-Parsi eleven on Saturday and Sunday:—

1. A. E. R. Gilligan (Capt.)
2. R. C. Chichester-Constable
3. R. E. S. Wyatt
4. P. T. Eckersley
5. M. W. Tate
6. W. E. Astill
7. G. S. Boyes
8. G. F. Earle
9. J. H. Parsons
10. J. Mercer
11. G. Brown

Men and Matters.

The visitors to India will now handsomely acknowledge that the Bombay teams have proved themselves to be foemen worthy of their steel and the expectations of an Homeric contest between England and India have been abundantly fulfilled. We are not imbued with a prophetic vein but it does not really require the eye of a prophet to visualise in the near future the English-Australian test matches becoming a triangular tourney with an Indian team at one end of the triangle; ardent lovers and promoters of the game will gladly hail such a prospect with enthusiasm.

* * * *

At the annual general meeting of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Mr. Lalji Naranji deplored the inhuman treatment meted out to third-class passengers. This is a question which recurs annually like a recurring decimal. One is left to conjecture whether Railways exist for the benefit of the public or the public travel for the profit of the company.

* * * *

Undoubtedly, in a capitalist-ridden country, backed by a stern and unbending autocracy, fat profits are the only ideals, the bloated capitalist hankers for—of course, comfort there is, in plenty, luxury trains and so forth, for the purse-proud capitalist, to wit, the first-class passenger and his aspiring junior, the second-class traveller—the third-class cattle may be left to stew in their own juice.

* * * *

"..... So when your Principal or any one else asks Government for money, they are, in effect, asking for money from the tax-payer of the Presidency" said Sir Leslie Wilson the other day to the students at the Sydenham College of Commerce.

* * * *

A wonderfully simple axiom, isn't it? but wonderfully easy to forget in practice; for nothing is easier than for a clique of men to club together, launch a wild-cat scheme, and tell the tax-payer to pay the piper, as we all know to our cost.

* * * *

America, we are told by Mr. Hoover of its Commerce Department, has reached the highest standard of comfort and living recorded in history. We are not surprised and while we envy our trans-Atlantic friends, we pat them on the back, deservedly. America is the land of big men and big money—but it is the land also of big hearts. For when men of the big-hearted Ford type are finding ways and means to save the soul of the workman from the grinding mill of capitalism and to give him some joy in life, we cannot wonder that Americans boast of their G. O. C.—God's Own Country.

* * * *

"Did you ever try writing on an empty stomach," inquired the businessman of a famous novelist.

"My dear sir," was the reply, "I am an author not a tattoo artist."—The Putnam Book News.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A SCHOOL-MISTRESS

SEARCH WARRANT ISSUED

An order for a search-warrant against three accused persons, named Abdul Hai, Hasan, a motor-driver and Gulam Nabi, had been issued by Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, for the production of a twenty-five-year old lady, named Fatmabi, who is a teacher in the Municipal Girls' School at Kamatipura.

Mr. Haji, Bar-at-Law, appearing for the complainant Khudadin Bakridin, who is a saree weaver at Mustan Road explained to the Court that Fatmabi had separated from her husband owing to his refusal to maintain her for the last 5 years. On 30th November at 5-30 p.m. the husband and the second and third accused who are respectively a motor driver and a motor garage owner, seized the person of the woman. She was gagged and bound, and was taken away by the 2nd accused in his car and wrongfully confined in the garage of the third accused, opposite the school premises.

Mr. Haji prayed that immediate search warrant for the production of the woman be issued and process against the accused for abduction, kidnapping and wrongful confinement be granted. His Worship made the order as prayed for.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1926.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S TASK.

"Our opinion and that of those No-Change friends whom we have met is in favour of a compromise between the Responsivists and the Swarajists. This is necessary to bring about an atmosphere of harmony in the country favourable for the working of the constructive programme." In these words Messrs. C. Rajagopalachar and Jamnalal Bajaj have given expression to the sentiments not only of the No-Changers but of all who have the true interests of the country at heart. For, it is undeniable that the differences between the two sections of Congressmen have proved a formidable obstacle both to effective work in the Council and to the prosecution of the constructive programme outside them. More; they have also proved a source of amusement as well as strength to the bureaucracy. The original Swarajist programme of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction has in practice been so watered down as to make the present difference between it and the Responsivist programme hardly such as to be unbridgable. Both Responsivists and the Swarajists owe it to the country, as true Congressmen, to explore every possible means of arriving at an amicable settlement. Such a settlement is not difficult of attainment if the Responsivists, on their part, give due consideration to the increasingly reactionary policy of the Government as reflected in the recent restrictions on the rights of the legislatures, and the Swarajists on their part resolutely face facts as they are, the most outstanding of which is their diminished strength in some of the legislatures and the very little support they have been able to secure from the Muslims without whose co-operation no programme can successfully be carried out.

That at Sabarmati the two sections of the Swaraj Party had come within an inch of agreement encourages the hope that after the bitter experience of the disastrous consequences of the internecine quarrel, unity of action as well as aim will again be restored in the Congress and we trust it will be the proud privilege of the No-Changers to bring about this happy consummation at Gauhati. Until a compromise is arrived at at Gauhati the Swarajists naturally cannot accept offices. But there is nothing to prevent them from consolidating the gains that National forces have already secured. In Madras, for instance, communalism has been given a crushing blow by the electorates and the verdict of the latter affords the Swarajists a splendid opportunity of ridding the Presidency of the canker for all time. The Governor obligingly extended the period of the Panagal Ministry for three days in order to enable its head to secure a place in the new Ministry but the Independents courageously refused to form a coalition with the Justicites. They have now accepted office but they cannot form a stable Ministry without the support of the Swarajists. The latter have, therefore, to choose between the revival of Panagalism with the help of all reactionary forces, official and non-official, and supporting an Independent Ministry. We trust they will make the right choice which, as Mr. Rajagopalachariar points out, is amply sanctioned by the Delhi Resolution.

Turning to the Bombay Council, all those interested in the welfare of this Presidency will welcome the attempts that are being made to bring all the progressive elements in that body under a common organisation with a view to present a united front to the bureaucracy in respect of every measure that impedes national progress. The Back Bay scandal, which has resulted in the mortgaging of the resources of the Presidency for several years to come, and the huge and uncertain commitments in regard to the Sukkur Barrage bring into relief the fact that the most pressing problem which the Bombay Council will have to tackle will be that of handling the finances of the Presidency in such a way as not to add to the already heavy burden of the tax-payer and to secure the maximum development of educational and other nation-building activities. It is a realisation of the urgency of this problem which has led to the formation of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party which we have no doubt will receive the adherence of all progressive members so as to make it the largest group in the Council. The Governor of Bombay, if he acts in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, cannot afford to ignore the existence of this Party in selecting the new Ministers. In the last Council, the Ministers were selected with the trade aim of opposing the "national forces and on the basis of a commercial bargain of a reprehensible kind. The Muslim and Non-Brahmin votes were the price paid to officialdom for securing sectional ends and the transaction resulted in the inevitable demoralisation of the Council, of which not the least ignoble feature was the outrageous manner in which Mr. Jadhav played his role of the chief Government Whip. If Sir Leslie Wilson has learnt wisdom from the past and if he is genuinely anxious to promote, in the limited sphere available to him, the growth of Parliamentary Government, he will not once again act upon the vicious principle of vote-bargaining but appoint only those as Ministers who will command the confidence of the progressive elements in the Council and, through them, of the electorates.

M. C. C. IN BOMBAY.

And so the redoubtable M.C.C. have arrived. The first match has been played and the local cricket fanatic has sunk back into his chair to meditate as to how long the Gymkhana pavilion would remain intact if M.C.C. matches were played on the Esplanade regularly. To put it mildly, the opening match of the M.C.C. in Bombay, which was played against the Hindus, provided sensations upon which a cricketer could feed for a long time. Magnificent batting, glorious fielding, splendid wicket-keeping, good bowling, and unbounded enthusiasm, combined to provide Bombay with a memorable cricket feast. On the opening day Earle, with his hard hitting and frequent over-boundaries, caused eyes to open wide: but on the next day Naidu caused them to shed tears of joy. There was Earle, a splendid specimen of a man—and a genial one too—who could convert the ordinary good length ball into an over-tossed one by stepping out and driving it along the carpet to the flags. In him were embodied the batsman and the hitter. On the other hand we had Naidu, tall but of lighter build, unerring of eye and possessed of a repertoire of strokes as extensive as it was varied. He invariably took the ball full on the bat and gave an exhibition of terrific hitting never seen before on a local field. He showed that an Indian, also, could be a batsman as well as a hitter. Considering the class of opponents, the quality of the attack, and the brilliance of the fielders, Naidu's performance deserves all the praise that has been showered at him. But we must not allow the splendid success of these two batsmen to blind altogether our sense of appreciation of the others. Could anything have been more stylish and correct than the batting of Sandham? His footwork and smart running between wickets will serve as an object-lesson to those who have watched him. Then there was Tate, who, despite the fact that he has been called the best bowler in the World, gave a display of batting which would place him in the forefront. Scarcely less successful was Godambe, and though his batting did not approach the technical polish of the former, it yet showed how a player could stick to his guns and play for the good of the team. Undoubtedly this batsman is the most reliable one in this Presidency, and now he has also blossomed out into a bowler. He was easily the best Hindu bowler and was treated with respect throughout the M.C.C. innings. A few more all-rounders of this type would improve matters vastly for Indian cricket, and raise it to a standard which will earn recognition. It was surprising to see Tate unsuccessful with the leather, but, perhaps the pitch could tell many a tale. Astill was very good and his figures of five wickets for seventy-five runs reflect great credit on his bowling. An interesting feature of the visitors' play was their fielding. Their anticipation and continual alertness, combined with clean picking-up and accurate returns excited the admiration of everyone. Especially evident were the practicability of the methods of the M.C.C. in the peculiar manner in which Sandham picked up and returned a ball which was coming towards him and to his left. Instead of the usual manner of first picking up with the right hand, turning completely round, and then returning, Sandham raced up to the ball keeping it to his left, turned backwards to the right, and picking it up returned it without any delay. Although, trivial in itself, this little incident did not fail to make an impression. As for the wicket-keeping, Brown was a revelation. All the necessary actions were embodied in one even motion, and before the batsman could recover from a stroke, the ball was in the bowler's hands. This in no way belittled the work of the gallant little Navle who kept splendidly through a trying innings. The captainey on both sides was excellent. Now in comparing the main features of the two teams there was a noticeable difference in all branches. In batting, the M.C.C. followed the slogan "Let the bat hit the ball whether it was in offensive or defensive play'. The Hindus had a tendency to do the opposite. The local team's fielding was just as smart as the visitors' but lacked the finish. In short, both teams were effective, but the M. C. C. combined finesse with effect.

THE ANDHRA CONFERENCE.

The Andhra Political Conference is much to be welcomed by the whole country as betokening a sound morale on the part of the people. The proceedings were, on the whole, marked by a harmony which was in refreshing contrast with the strife of the elections. Andhra has been to a large extent free from communal or political disputes and it was quite natural that the principal speeches at the Conference should stress the need for and the possibility of a re-united Congress. The Conferenme did well also to emphasise the supreme importance of constructive work in the country, whatever might be the Council policy tacked on to it. While all the leaders recognised the value of such work, some regretted that owing to pre-occupation with election work they could not give much attention to the constructive programme. Let us hope that penitence will soon transform itself into redoubled efforts. In his splendid presidential address at the Andhra Social Conference Mr. P. Varadarajalu Naidu said that the vital problem of untouchablity was crying for a speedy solution but that there was much talk and little work in that direction. There is truth in the complaint. But no Congress organisation can afford to give continued cause for such complaints. As regards khaddar, too, there are infinite possibilities in Andhra; but it is doubtful if that province is keeping up the progress it showed a few years ago.

In the absence of vigorous constructive work all over the country the talk of civil disobedience and independence that some of the delegates of the Conference indulged in sounds both futile and untimely. These subjects are not to be lightly treated. When words are not followed up by anything like adequate action, even high ideals lose something of their driving power. If civil disobedience is meant against those who stand between us and freedom and not between ourselves, let the Andhra people eager for it and others who sypathise with them first try and ensure the foremost condition precedent to any kind of direct action, viz., political and inter-communal unity. As for the independence resolution that was passed by the Conference, we shall not brush it aside as a joke, as some may. We shall never deprive ourselves of the right of pitching our ideals as high as we choose. Gokhale once said that he would never prescribe any limits to his country's political status. We share that view. But, then, it should be remembered that an ultimate ideal or legitimate vision is one thing and a creed or an objective, quite another. The Congress creed is meant to be operative for the time being. A needless change can only cause confusion. With reference to the British connection the Congress leaves the door ajar. It is unnecessary to bang it to-day. Besides, the National Demand that the country has made is not made on the basis of Independence.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR INTERVIEWED.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari of Salem arrived at the Victoria Terminus on Thursday morning by the Madras Mail, en route to Wardha. He was received at the Station by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj with whom he is putting up during his short stay in this city.

Interviewed by our representative, Mr. C. R. Chari gave his impressions of the situation in Madras in the following terms:

"The Congress Party has had splendid success throughout Andhra and Tamil country at the recent elections. The Justice Party has had large defeats everywhere.

Support Independent Ministry.

Asked about the report that he wanted the Swarajists to support an Independent Ministry, Mr. Chari said:

"You are referring to my speech at the Triplicane Beach meeting. The defeat of the Ministerialists must show to them very clearly that their communalistic doctrines and their policy of caste hatred are disapproved by the vast majority of the people of the land. They have seen that in spite of the influence they exercised everywhere through the Local Board machinery, their candidates suffered bad defeats on account of their association with the policy of anti-Brahminism. I spoke at the meeting expressing the hope that educated non-Brahmins may give up this policy once for all as a result of the lessons of recent elections.

The Congress Party having pledged itself to the non-formation of any Ministry of their own and also to bring about the fall of the Justice Party, there is no choice but to suffer the formation of an Independent Ministry. When I said the Congress would have no objection to such a Ministry being formed, I meant only this and what is intended in the Delhi A. I. C. C. Resolution sub-clauses (d), (e) and (f) is "that the Congressmen in the legislatures shall move resolutions, and introduce and support measures and Bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life, and the advancement of the economical, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country," etc., etc.

A Double Pledge.

The pledge to the electorate, as far as Madras is concerned, is a double pledge, one not to accept office and the second is to see that the Justice Party is thrown out of office. It is only by a liberal interpretation of the latter clauses of the Delhi Resolution and by giving in terms of them support to an Independent non-communalist Ministry that the Congressmen in Madras can keep this double pledge.

As regards Mr. George Joseph's suggestion, I do not agree that such a thing can be done now by the successful Congress candidates. It would be a direct breach of faith amounting to dishonesty. I do not at all believe the Swarajist programme of obstruction without office would be an effective one, but I have no doubt whatever that a policy of breach of faith would be disastrous for the prestige of the Congress."

"Then in that case" asked our representative, "do you think that the candidates who have now been successfully returned on the Congress ticket may retain the seats if the Congress at Gauhati materially modifies the programme including acceptance of office?"

"Too many questions for one who does not believe in the Councils," replied Mr. Rajagopalachari. "But if you insist, I would say that theoretically your suggestion is right that candidates should resign and appeal to the electorates again, but I think in practice the electorate would accept without demur the Congress resolutions altering the programme of the Congress Party in the Councils."

Mandates Undesirable.

Mr. Chari, then continued, as regards the future policy: "I believe that the Congress has a right to settle it as it may appear desirable and appeal to the country to accept it. I think that the domestic wrangles among Congressmen must be put an end to and harmony established among the so-called Responsivists and Swarajists and a common policy of action arrived at. It is desirable that some honourable compromise should be brought about."

"Well Mr. Rajagopalachari, do you thing then, that the policy of giving a mandate to a particular party was wrong, and if so are you going to ask the Gauhati Congress to revoke such a mandate and make the Congress a Parliament of all parties?"

"I was ever opposed," Mr. Rajagopalachari said, "to the Congress being made an election party. I think it should be an organisation for carrying out the national programme of civil disobedience or constructive work. This was, and is, the No-changers' view. But the Congress has been by the Cawnpore and Delhi resolutions, transformed into an election party. It is not possible now to go back, unless we have a dynamic programme to absorb the whole Congress. I do not expect that any resolution will be brought forward at Gauhati to make the Congress a Parliament of all parties."

Asked what the object of the proposed No-Changers' Conference at Wardha is, Mr. Chari said that it is not true to say that there is to be any Conference of No-changers at Wardha. "Mahatmaji goes there for rest, and a Conference of this sort would be just the thing to prevent it. It is possible that the present position may be privately discussed by such friends as may meet at Wardha. But no Conference has been arranged, formal or informal."

Concluding the interview, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said:

"The work of the no-Changers must continue to be exclusive attention to the constructive programme. So long as the workers in that field are few, it is well that the no-Changers are not drawn into the field of parliamentary politics. I would have Congressmen in the Councils push measures and resolutions to further the constructive programme. If the Responsivists and Independent Congressmen accept office it would be their duty also to bring in governmental measures in aid of the constructive programme, such as notably Prohibition. If these measures are opposed and rendered impossible, by the rules and restrictions of dyarchy, I would have these people give up their seats and come back to the country."

NO FORMAL CONFERENCE.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who was also interviewed told our representative: "There is nothing like a regular conference at Wardha. I, on my own initiative, propose to discuss there, with a few friends who belong to the same camp of politics as I do, plans for furthering the constructive programme. We may possibly also touch upon the subject of our attitude in the forthcoming Congress in questions relating to Councils."

THE BOMBAY HAWKER.

HIS HARD LOT.

There are many complaints about the hawkers in Bombay. It is a subject which has agitated the minds of most of the Honorary Magistrates and very considerable difficulty is being experienced by them in dealing with the offenders. It needs a very careful examination; as it is the situation is most confounding.

The legal position in regard to cases of causing obstruction has unfortunately not been changed for the better by the introduction of Section 313 A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. While Sections 313 and 313 A permits the Municipal Commissioner to issue on payment of the prescribed fees licenses to 'Hawkers' to squat, keep their hand carts stationery or move about any street in Bombay, it is on the other hand open to the Police to charge for causing obstruction, any persons so licensed and in determining the guilt of the accused person; the question whether he has a license or not is entirely immaterial. I am sure many of the Hon: Magistrates will agree with me when I say that day after day such cases are brought up before the Court and the Magistrates have been reluctant to punish the license holders.

An Anomalous Position.

The position will be admitted as decidedly anomalous. It will be conceded that the average person who persues the profession of a Hawker cannot possibly be expected to understand the niceties of the law and the majority of them believe that when they have paid the Municipality a fairly stiff fee for the occupation of a public street they will be immune from interference by the Police. Readers will admit that there is a great deal in this point of view and most of us who are laymen will no find it difficult to understan it. It does seem rather awkward and hopelessly inequitable that one officer appointed by Government can on payment of certain fees issue a permit to a person giving him certain rights and privileges and another officer of Government can prosecute the person so licensed for exercising these rights and privileges.

It will be observed that one of the conditions upon which a permit is granted is that hat Licensee shall not cause obstruction. This condition appears to be inconsistent. It must be understood that these licenses or permits are issued to squatters and stationery handcarts and that there are many hundreds of these permits issued. Can it be any time reasonably expected that all these licenses can carry on their trade without causing obstruction? It is clear that when permis are being issued to hundreds of squatters and hand cart hawkers, it is with the knowledge that a very great number of them must and will cause obstruction.

Defective Arrangements.

In an interview, the Municipal Commissioner recently stated that portions of certain streets were marked out in consultation with the Commissioner of Police for squatters and hand cart hawkers. This is no solution whatever of the difficulty. Although section 113 of the Bombay City Municipality Act gives the Municipal Commissioner an implied authority to permit obstruction in public streets, the provisions of rules 10,11 and 12 of the Rules framed by the Commissioner of Police under Section 22 C of the City of Bombay Police Act, nullifies this authority. This Police Commissioner himself has no authority in law to permit obstruction by hawkers squatters etc. To make the position clearer a hypothetical case may be taken up. Suppose if the Municipal Commissioner in consultation with the Police Commissioner permits squatters to occup a certain street and any person who was obstructed by their presence prosecuted them under the Police Act for causing obstruction the fact that they were permitted to sit there by the Police and Municipal Commissioners would be no defence a all and the offender is bound to be punished.

Alternative Suggestions. 6

Under these circumstances the alternatives that present themselves are:—

(1) To ignore all permits issued by the Municipal Commissioner whether they were issued with the consent or concurrence of the Commissioner of Police or not.

To move Government to so amend the Municipal or Police Act as to provide that no person occupying a portion of the public street in presence of a license or permit granted to him by the Municipal Commissioner shall be liable to prosecution for causing obstruction. The latter alternative is the more reasonable and is in the interests of justice.

In the course of discussions that followed on this subject the other day, Mr. W. H. Wilson pointed out he utter futility of these licenses and rightly said that the Municipality had found out only a new means of income.

Hawkers are a necessary evil and as they cannot be exterminated, they need protection. They are at present suffering under the dual authority of the Municipal Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police.

Notes of the Day.

Britain's Duty in China.

Lord Balfour declared some time ago during a debate on China in the House of Lords that the British Government were anxious to help China in her present plight, when no stable Government in the country is possible owing to the internecine struggle of warring Tuchuns. The Radical Press in England has been urging the Baldwin Government to come to an understanding with the Southern Government of Canton. Instead of doing this, the British keep ready in China five cruisers, four sloops, fifteen river gunboats, twelve submarines and three armed launches. This imposing naval force is meant to strike terror into the heart of any Chinese faction which means to attack the British Concession, but as Sir Austen Chamberlain himself admitted on Wednesday in the House of Commons British interests in China are in fact well protected. One fails to see then why Britain should pursue the policy of always showing the "mailed fist" and thus aggravate Chinese national sentiment.

General Hertzog's Frankness.

We have over and over again emphasized the futility of, and the waste of the Indian taxpayers' money involved, in sending official nominees, under the fiction of "India's Representatives" to various Imperial Conferences and so far the Government of India have exhibited nothing but incorrigible indifference to public opinion. General Hertzog is a singularly outspoken man and in his interview with the representative of Reuter's, he clearly defined the position of India and the part played by the Indian "delegates" to the recent Imperial Conference. He declared that "although India was not immediately affected in the main question of Dominion status, the assistance given by her delegates was undoubtedly of a character which was highly appreciated by all the Dominion representatives." What, he meant was something like this: "Dear sirs, you have no business to come here, because there is no thing concerning you. However, since you have come from a very long distance and at a great cost, we shall not deny you the pleasure of our company."

Cant.

In this connection, we are reminded of an Eastern proverb which says that a cat has no business to be at a place where gold is being melted, and the position of India's delegates at the Imperial Conferences has not been dissimilar to that of the unwanted cat of the proverb. We do not doubt for a moment that this view of General Hertzog is shared by every other Imperialist present at the Conference, including the official representative of the Government of India, though the latter have not the intellectual honesty of General Hertzog to speak the blunt truth. Expressions such as "original member of the League of Nations," "equal partner in the British Commonwealth" and the like when applied to India are merely hypocritical cant. That there can be no equality between a subject country and a free country is self-evident and yet there are people in this country who persuade themselves to attach some importance to the expressions of equality, however they may be convinced to the contrary. We trust General Hertzog's statement has disillusioned them.

Labour Representation.

Labour in this Presidency will now be represented by three seats on the Council. It would be best if the three seats could go to the real representatives directly elected by workmen. But for the present, the "representatives" are only to be nominated in spite of the anomaly of such representation. Secondly, as Labour in India is not sufficiently educated and as Labour organisation is comparatively new, workmen proper are not available for selection and "outsiders" have therefore to be selected and even these are few. Government should, therefore, be extremely careful in making their selection. We fully support the suggestion of one of our correspondents that one seat should be reserved to represent mofussil Labour. As regards Bombay Labour, Government must give due regard to the organised opinion of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, which is a thoroughly representative institution. Besides, as Mr. Ginwala observes in the interview he gave to our representative, respecting the opinion of the Committee will not only give a touch of reality to Labour representation but will encourage workmen to join Trade Unions and form new ones. Government will also do well to appreciate the non-communal character of the Committee's choice. It is a vicious argument and injurious to Labour interests that because the majority of workmen belong to a particular community, their representative must necessarily belong to that community.

COAL PEACE AT LAST

CONCLUSION OF AGREEMENTS

RESUMPTION OF WORK BY MINERS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

With the conclusion of agreements in most of the principal coalfields and resumption of work, the official return of men engaged has ceased.—Reuter.

DUKE OF YORK'S MISSION TO AUSTRALASIA.

FAREWELL DINNER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Speaking at the Pilgrims' dinner, bidding the Duke of York god-speed in his mission to Australasia at which the Prince of Wales was among the very distinguished company, Lord Balfour referred to the Imperial Conference and said that the new thing was not that there was no control by the mother country of the self-governing Dominions, but that the latter now explicitly regarded themselves as elements in the great unity which did not depend upon control but on common ideals and beliefs. "As I read it, the British Empire does not end with the maturity of great communities to which it has given birth but only begins. It is only now that the Empire is going to be what it was destined to be."—Reuter.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL DIVORCE BILL.

LABOURITE OUTBURST IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In the Commons Lord Winterton's rising to move the second reading of Indian and Colonial Divorce Bill was a signal for labourite outburst and chorus of shouting "We don't want to hear you. That man sneered when we were discussing emergency regulations." The Under Secretary for India was for a long time inaudible. He explained that the measure only extended a reason for divorce in-as-much as it gave wives in India right to sue on the ground of adultery alone as was the case in England. The Bill passed the second reading.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS AT ATHENS.

COALITION GOVERNMENT TO BE FORMED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Athens.—The unsettled political situation arising out of inconclusive results of the recent elections has terminated after protracted and delicate party conferences in the formation of a coalition Government comprising all principal parties under the Premiership of Zaimis.—Reuter.

SIR ELLIS GRIFFITH DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Sir Ellis Griffith, Under Secretary for Home Affairs under Asquith from 1912 to 1915 died suddenly last night at Swansea.—B. O. W.

P. & O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

TO BE INSURED IN OPEN MARKET?

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Excitement has been caused at Lloyds by the persistent rumour that the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company will shortly insure its vessels in the open market. It is understood that it has arranged with the Royal Exchange Assurance for this purpose. The secret of the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time was so well kept from prominent underwriters at Lloyds that they had no precise information on the transaction. The deal is very important as probably fleets to be insured will include P. and O., Federal, British India, New Zealand and Union of New Zealand. The P. and O. has hitherto insured its vessels by fund created for that purpose.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Adeline Slade of the Sabarmati Ashram left on Thursday morning for Delhi. She will stay for some days there at Kanya (Girls) Gurukul and then arrange her future programme.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, Labour M. P., reached Ahmedabad on Wednesday afternoon. He will visit Gujarat Mahavidyalaya and see and study labour conditions there. He will also visit the local Labour Union.

The Governor of Bombay attended the general Conference of the Delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council at the Town all on Wednesday the 1st instant.

The Governor of Bombay attended the College Day of the Sydenham College on Wednesday the 1st instant.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Council of the Institution of Engineers at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday the 1st instant.

REVERSE BILLS AGAIN.

ARTIFICIALLY RAISING THE EXCHANGE.

A STRONG RUMOUR.

There was a strong rumour in the city yesterday that the Government have sold Reserve Council Bills to the extent of fifty thousand to a lac of pounds in order to prop the exchange which is showing a distinct downward tendency.

IMPERIAL BANK AUTHORISED TO SELL?

SECRECY REGARDING DEMAND AND SALE.

DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Free Press of India learns that there have been many calls for the sale of Reverse Councils and that the Government of India have at least authorised the Imperial Bank of India to sell reverse councils, but secrecy is observed in regard to the extent of the demand and the limits up to which the Government of India are prepared to sell the reverse councils.—F. P.

FURTHER DEFLATION OF 5 CRORES

GOVERNMENT SECRECY QUESTIONED

DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Political correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

The omission of the Government of India to issue their usual Communique regarding the deflation of 5 crores on the 27th November is ginving rise to enquiries as to whether the reported deflation has really taken place or not. As far as your correspondent is concerned, he wishes to state that he made the announcement of the 27th November about a further deflation of Rs. 5 crores after it had taken place and not earlier in anticipation. It is note-worthy that Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas in his second statement to the Press in reply to Sir Basil Blackett makes specific mention of the deflations of the Gold securities in the Paper currency Reserve by 4 millions on the 27th November, one million having been against ad hoc rupee securitiy. Every banker and broker in the important commercial centres knows about the deflation. Why should the public alone be denied knowledge of the deflation through an official communique.—F.P

SKILFUL "PETITIO PRINCIPII."

"DITCHER" ON SIR BASIL'S APOLOGIA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital": Deep cadleth unto deep at the noise of thy waterspouts—such may well be the exclamation of Sir Basil Blackett when in the privacy of his closet, he regards the upheaval caused by his passionate defence of the controversial recommendations of the Currency Commission. It is the popular belief that he himself was the parent of those recommendations that he himself had, long before the Commission was appointed, been fully convinced that the financial salvation for India was impossible without the rupee being at 18d. and without the creation of a reserve bank. This would account for his tigerish assault on those critics who attach his gospel and who, like false prophets they are, predict the insolvency of the ryot and the ruin of the industrialist if it is adopted.

"Last week, Sir Basil Blackett lectured long to a small audience in the Convocation Hall of the Delhi University on the report of the Currency Commission. It was evident from the start that the Finance Member was sore at heart, that he had still to justify the 18d. ratio which the Commission had accepted as Fait Accompli. He shouted once more with thumping emphasis that that ratio was a "dead issue" and without wishing to be controversial, devoted nearly half his lecture to controvert the arguments of Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas. It was skilful "Petitio Principii," obviously intended to act as a smoke screen."—Free Press.

TEXTILE WORKERS' DELEGATION IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

The delegation of the International Textile Workers' Association headed by Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P., arrived here last evening. They were received at the station by Srimati Ansuyabai, President of the Local Labour Union and its two Secretaries. They will see Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon and will be entertained at tea this evening by representatives of the Labour Union.—A. P.

SIR P. C. RAY ON GLORIES OF ANCIENT INDIA.

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Addressing the students of the Medical College this evening on Ancient Hindu Chemistry, Sir P. C. Ray dwelt on the immense knowledge of Science in ancient India and the glories of Indian architecture. He said that some of the monuments that have withstood centuries gone by were wonders of the world. He referred in this connection to the iron pillar at Delhi which to-day was as perfect as it was fourteen centuries ago. —A. P.

END OF PANAGALISM.

COALITION MINISTRY IN MADRAS.

DR. SUBBAROYAN AS CHIEF MINISTER.

The long era of Panagalism comes to an end and Dr. Subboroyan who undertook to form the new Ministry has completely eliminated the "Justice" element from the Cabinet.

The new Ministry is a broadbased Coalition with an Independent as the Chief Minister and including a Home Ruler and an Indian Christian representative.

The tenure of this Ministry is quite uncertain as Swarajist support is still problematical.

WILL THE COALITION LAST?

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

It is understood that the personnel of the new Ministry which was finally decided upon to-night, is: Dr. P. Subbaroyan (Independent Zamindar) Mr. A. Ranganatham Mudaliar, (National Home Ruler) and Divan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar (Indian Christian).

A Press Communique will be issued tomorrow.—Free Press.

"MADRAS WANTS NO MINISTRY."

MADRAS, Dec. 2

"The citizens of Madras want that no Ministry should be formed." This was the resolution passed this evening at a public meeting held in the Gokhale Hall.

Scenes of utter confussion characterised the meeting. The meeting was held to support the formation of Independent Ministry. A resolution was placed before the audience expressing their disapproval of the citizens of the Justice Ministry and desiring the conveners to take steps to organise a deputation to His Excellency the Governor to impress upon him the necessity of nominating a popular, democratic, and non-aristocratic ministry. Speakers who supported the resolution were hissed and hooted. The Swarajists who opposed it and said that no ministry should be formed, were loudly cheered.—Free Press.

PANAGALISM DEAD IN MADRAS.

INDEPENDEN MINISTRY TO SUCCEED

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

In accordance with the directions of His Excellency the Governor, the Justice Ministers have tendered their resignations and they will come into force from to-morrow afternoon. H. E. the Governor has called upon the leader of the Independent Party to suggest three names for the Ministry and he is seeing His Excellency this evening at 6-30 p.m.

The constiution of the new Ministry is expected to be announced almost immediately after the interview. Panagalism is dead.

ELECTION RESULTS IN BEHAR

PATNA, Dec. 2.

In the election to the local council for the Patna university constituency Mr. Baldeva Sahay (Congress) got 431 votes. Mr. Sri Narayan Sahay (sitting member non-party) 245 and Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha (Independent Congress Party who withdrew in the midst of the contest) 3 votes.

For Hazaribagh non-Mahomedan rural constituency Babu Krishna Ballabh Sahay (Congress sitting member) got 6400 votes against Babu Jadunath Sahay who polled 1400 votes.—A.P.

Some of the election results for the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council are now announced. The Hon. Sir Syed Mahomed Fakruddin, present Minister of Education, has scored a notable victory both his rival candidates including a Swarajist having forfeited their securities. Sir Syed Mahomed Fakhruddin 624 votes, Nawab Asifjan (non-party) 12 votes and Maulvi Fazlur Rahman (Congress) 45.

For the East Patna Mahomedan rural Maulvi Syed Mahomed Hussain (the sitting member) secured 600 votes defeating Maulvi Shaikh Abdul Aziz (Congress) who got 282 votes.

For the Trihut Division Landholders constituency Babu Chandreswar Prasad Narain Sinha got 48 votes; Babu Shyam Nandan Sahay 20 and Rao Bahadur Krishna Deva Narayan Mahtha (sitting member) 6 votes —A.P.

CONGRESSMAN'S SUCCESS AT HAZARIBAGH.

PATNA, Dec. 2.

Mr. Krishna Ballav Sahay (Congress) was to-day declared elected to the Behar and Orissa Council from Hazaribagh Non-Muslim rural constituency. He polled 6,480 votes against 1,400 got by his rival Mr. Jadnath Sahay, Independent.—F.P.

LATEST ELECTION NEWS

RETURNS TO U. P. COUNCIL.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

The following are additional results of elections for the United Provinces Legislative Council:—

Badaun Rural: Chaudri Badan Sing elected 4,649, Rai Bahadur Brijlal Bahadur 4,088, Kunwar Hukum Singh 3,400.

Bahraich Rural: Maharaj Kumar Major Mahipat Singh elected 11,523, Thakur Rudra Pratap Singh 4,822, Sardar Autar Sing 2.

Gonda Rural Muslim: Khalilahmad Khan (Swarajist) elected 3407; Munshi Sidiq Ahmad 2,518.

Banda Rural: Keshori Prasad elected 2,788, Harbans Prasad Phatak 1,909, Kabu Ram (Swarajist) 1,262.

Bareilly Rural: Raja Kalicharan Misra elected 8,927, Dhanan Lal 7653.

Etah Rural: Rao Krishnapal Sing elected 10,492, Mohendrapal Singh 5519.

Gazipur Rural: Thakur Shiva Shankar Singh elected 4,229, B. Bhagwant Prosad (Swarajist) 1,414.

Kheri Rural: Pandit Sankata Prasad Bajpai elected 5,224, B. Sitaram (Swarajist) 1,871.

Mirzapur Rural: Pandit Sadayatan Pande elected 3,039, P. N. Das 2,354, B. Sangam Lal (Swarajist) 1,281.

Shahjahanpur District Rural: Fazlui Rahman elected 1,377, M. Inayatullah (Swarajist) 73.

The Hon. Sir Muhammad Fakruddin, Minister of Education was declared elected by 624 votes as against 45 and 12 secured by his rivals Mr. Fazlur Rahman (Congress) and Nawab Asif Jah.

In East Patna Muslim Rural constituency, Mr. Muhammad Hussain was declared elected by 600 votes as against 282 secured by his rival Maulvi Aziz (Congress).

Lucknow-Unao and Hardoi Muslim rural. Raja of Salempore (landlord, sitting member) 2987 votes. Chowdhury Khaliquzzuman (Swarajist) 1650 votes. Lucknow cum Cawnpore urban:—Mr. Abdul Quayum (non-party) 3898 votes: Syed Zahur Ahmad (Muslim League) 2035 votes, Mr. Shaukat Ali (Swarajist) 915 votes. This is a Swarajists loss.—A.P.

HEAVY SWARAJIST DEFEATS.

The results show that the Swarajists have lost four non-Muslim seats in the Assembly and in the local Council twenty-four Swarajist candidates out of forty-seven have so far been defeated. Only thirteen Swarajists have been elected so far.

The United Provinces have returned so far three Swarajists to the Assembly, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Sherwani and Mr. Yusuf Imam.

ASSEMBLY RESULTS.

Agra Division: Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru (Libreal) elected 9,898, Dr. K. N. Kappi (Swarajist) 5,313.

Fyzabad Division: Kunwar Rananjya Sing (Independent Congress) elected ——(?) Hukum Singh (Swarajist) 3,106, Shamlal Nehru 653.

Gorakhpur cum Benares: G. D. Birla (Indepdent Congress) elected 7,236, Sriprakash (Swarajist) 2,185.

The following are the results of elections to the Legislative Assembly from the different constituencies in the United Provinces:—(1) Benares and Gorakhpur non-Muslim rural:—Mr. Ghanashyamdas Birla (Independent Congress) 7236 votes; Mr. Sriprakasha (Swarajist) defeated 2185 votes. About 68 per cent. of the voters attended the poll. (2) Fyzabad Division Non-Muslim rural:—Kuar Rananjay Singh of Amethi (Independent Congress Party) has been declared elected. His opponents were Thakur Hukam Singh (Swarajist) and Pandit Shyamlal Nehru (Independent). About 56 per cent. of the voters attended the polls. (3) Southern Division Muslims rural:—Mr. M. Yusuf Imam, Swarajist 799 votes. Mr. Shakir Ali (Independent Nationalist) 798 votes and Mr. Abdul Razzak 618 votes.—A.P.

SWRAJ PARTY LEADER ELECTED

Govinda Vallabha Pant leader of the Swaraj Party in the last U. P. Council, was declared elected again from Nainital district.—F. P.

PUNJAB ELECTION DISPUTES

DR MOONJE AND GOSWAMI TO ARBITRATE

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

Doctor Moonje and Mr. T. C. Goswami have been appointed arbitrators to decide the disputes that have arisen over elections in the Congress organisations for the Punjab. Both the arbitrators are expected in Lahore shortly.

The electoral roll for the Lahore Municipality is now being compiled. The Hindu councillors who had walked out of the Municipality 4 years ago as a protest against the then Education Minister's (Sir Fazli

(Continued on next Page.)

A NEW PARTY IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

POSITION OF SWARAJISTS.

MR. F. J. GINWALLA INTERVIEWED.

Mr. F. J. Grimwalla, a Swarajist Member in the Bombay Legislative Council, was interviewed by our representative on Wednesday evening, regarding the proposed formation of a new party of Nationalists in the Bombay Council.

"The Swarajists" said Mr. Ginwalla, "will join the new party only for the sake of opposition. We want to make the opposition as formidable as possible and we shall stick to the new party only so long as it offers resistance to the Government."

POSSIBILITIES OF THE NEW PARTY.

Speaking on the possible strength of the new party, Mr. Ginwalla expected that there would be disunion among the non-Brahmin and the Mahomedan members of the Council. However he was certain that many members from the Swaraj, Responsivist and the Independent parties and a few members from the non-Brahmin and the Mahomedan groups would join the new party and form an effective opposition. He could not tell at that stage what exactly was going to be the attitude of the Swarajist members in case the new party agreed to accept any Ministerships. He was, however, definite that the members of the Swaraj Party would not back up a Ministry under the party obligations. They did not mind who formed the Ministry, but their attitude would be one of consistent opposition to Government.

A DELICATE SITUATION.

He had heard the rumours, said Mr. Ginwalla, that Dr. Paranjpye was going to be made the President of the new Council. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was, however, confident of his nomination and that would surely create a very delicate situation. Mr. Ginwalla expected that if Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was not nominated he would ask his nephew to resign in his favour and would surely get elected to the Council. He would then naturally become the leader of the Mahomedan group. Such a contingency had to be reckoned with in the near future.

WHO WILL BE THE MINISTERS?

According to Mr. Ginwalla, Sir Gulam Hoosein is sure to retain his old portfolio, but Hon. Dehlavi's chances are very slender. Dr. Paranjpye has got good chances of getting the Ministership of Education if he is not created a President. Mr. Powar, Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik and Mr. Kambli of Dharwar, are also in the running. Mr. Ginwalla concluded by saying that the Government should not make their choice of Ministers on communal basis, but should select fit and capable men to discharge their important functions.

CO-OPERATION THE ONLY REMEDY

MR MITRA ON AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

In his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, Mr. J. M. Mitra, Registrar of Co-operatove Societies, said that there should be an all-India Research Board to co-ordinate the activities of the various Governments. The Government should allocate funds; or a small export duty on jute should be levied for the purpose, which should be supplemented by annual grants.

The causes of agricultural indebtedness were agricultural needs, insufficient production, social ceremonies, and litigation. But he did not advocate special measures to deal with agricultural insolvency. The only satisfactory way, in his opinion, to financing agricultural operations was by a wider extension of the activities of the co-operative credit movement. He thought that there was ample scope for encouraging the growth of co-operative movement by the Government and non-official agencies. The only possible extension of credit facilities to the agriculturalists was by the co-operative credit societies. He further thought that legislation should be undertaken to compel persons to join as members of co-operative associations. On the whole, co-operative societies, he said, had achieved their objects.—F.P.

A MISTAKE

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Los Angeles.—Zealous inspectors who arrested, the individuals have been mistaken not only in the latters intentions but even in their nationality. Immigration authorities now state that the arrested persons are not suspected of plotting against the ex-Maharajah of Indore. They have discovered they are Turks, not Indians and were unarmed.—Reuter.

PRINCESS THERESE DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Princess Therese, wife of the Aga Khan died in a nursing home after operation.—Reuter.

TOTAL PROHIBITION POLICY.

REJECTED BY GOVT. OF BENGAL

TEMPERANCE THROUGH LICENSING BOARDS.

CALCUTTA, December 2.

The Government of Bengal have published a long resolution on excise policy, in the course of which they state, that in view of the widespread public interest, the time is ripe for a restatement of their excise policy, and for foreshadowing practical lines of advance towards securing more popular control of licensing. They state that, after careful consideration of the matter in all its bearings, the Government are of opinion that in the peculiar circumstances obtaining in the province no practical measure of local option would be feasible. Government are, however, convinced that a definite advance should now be made in the matter of the extension of popular control of licensing, and they have decided to effect this by an extension of the system of Licensing Boards, which have proved successful in the municipal areas of Calcutta, Howrah and Bally. The Governor in Council has decided on the extension of the system of creating Excise Licensing Boards in the Presidency with definite powers to control the number and location of licensed premises and the hours of working.

TOTAL PROHIBITION.

So far as total prohibition is concerned, it was pointed out in a communique of 1921 that total prohibition of the manufacture, sale and consumption of excisable articles involved an unjustifiable interference with the liberty of individuals and the Government still adhere to that view. Nor can they disregard the fact that the successful enforcement of actual prohibition among the population is a matter which is open to the gravest doubt, and in practice the total denial of facilities is sure to lead to an increase of illicit practices as well as to other undesirable effects. These considerations were no doubt present in the minds of members of the Legislative Council in 1921 when a motion urging prohibition was discussed by that body and was rejected. In these circumstances Government are not prepared to accept total prohibition as the goal of their Excise policy.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST "FORWARD"

TRUTH ABOUT PABNA RIOTS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day resumed further hearing of the case in which the Editor and Printer of "Forward" were charged with sedition in connection with an article entitled "Anarchy in Pabna."

Mr. Nirmal Chunder Chunder, M.L.A., for the defence deposed that the article in question did not excite in his mind any feeling of hatred, contempt or disaffection against Government. As regards the charge of the Government favouring one class, the witness said: "I can speak from my personal experience about one party and that is the Muslim block. I was at the time Deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bengal Council and I know that Government were trying to form a Muslim block in the Council and failed to do so because there was quite a number of Mahomedan members of the Legislative Council who solidly voted with us on every occasion."

Cross-examined witness said that he was a Swarajist and as such his idea was to place the Reformed Government in such a position that it could not carry on.

Witness further said that he and his Party did their best to thwart Government in the past but witness could not say what their policy in the future would be.

Who was responsible for peace and order in Pabna? I don't know. Most probably the Inspector of Police and then the Magistrate of Pabna and then the higher officers of Government.

If order and peace are broken who will be blamed? In a sense the Government is responsible if it is not quelled within a reasonable time.

"IF I WERE AT PABNA."

Who will be blamed for the riots in Pabna? I will blame the Government. If I were at Pabna I would have quelled the riots in a couple of days.

Do you blame Government for anarchy at Pabna and not for state of things described in the article? From what I read and heard I certainly blame Government and everybody connected with it.

If Government is responsible for the preservation of peace and order and if it has not been done are you blaming Government? Yes.

What do you understand by the term "Bureaucracy?" Ordinarily when we use the term "Bureaucracy" we mean the different departments of Government where there is no co-ordination.

The hearing was adjourned.—A.P.

CATTLE HERD SCARE A WAY TIGER.

COWBOY'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

BANGALORE, Dec. 1.

A miraculous escape of a cowherd boy from a man-eater is reported from the jungle tracks of Shimoga. While in the midst of about 100 cattle at the ou skirts of Maravanji, a village near Chennagiri. The boy was suddenly attacked from behind by the beast, and fell on his face, but before the tiger could seize him the animals charged the maneater from all sides with their horns goring the beasts body. The half dead beast managed to escape into the jungle. The boy was picked up later by the villagers and is now progressing satisfactorily in hospital.—A. P.

STATUTORY COMMISSION GOSSIP.

DELHI REMAINS UNPERTURBED.

POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS IN NEW ASSEMBLY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

Now that the election dust is subsiding, and Delhi has gained a rough idea of how the wind has blown, the Viceroy and other members of his Government are about to embark on tours in the country. They do not show much concern regarding the election results, nor any feeling of over-occupation which the earlier appointment of the Statutory Commission if true, would have brought about. In fact, I can state without any fear of contradiction that, so far as Delhi is concerned, not a scrap of paper either official or demi-official, has been received from London on the subject. If there are any plans being matured at the India Office, or in the fertile brain of Lord Birkenhead, Delhi is unaware of them. Lord Birkenhead had however, provoked a similar Mental exercise on the part of the "Statesman's" Delhi correspondent who gave his guesses an authoritative touch. But, when in your columns his assertions were challenged, he modified his tone and instead of sticking to his emphatic statement that Mr. Crerar had been appointed the Reform Commissioner now observes that his was a mere prediction and that on return from leave, Mr. Crerar will only do spade work for the Statutory Commission. This is fundamentally different from his original position. In fact the question of Reform Commissioner has not arisen, and Lord Winterton's visit is no indication whatever yet, that the Commission would come out earlier than in 1929. Not that it may not. So far as Delhi's mind goes, it still clings to the belief that the Reforms must have a trial for the full period envisaged when the Act was passed and it sees no reason to modify this view. It may be that Lord Birkenhead is over-anxious that India's fate should be doomed for another ten years by the Conservative Ministry before the chances of election in 1929 turn the balance against them, and put Labour in power. If his mind is working in this direction, and Lord Winterton's visit is indicative of this, Delhi is not cognizant of that factor and not until it takes practical shape the Government of India will move its little finger, either to contest that view or to accept it and appoint a machinery for the purpose.

ELECTION RESULTS.

For the moment, it is concerned about the election returns to the Legislative Assembly. Swarajists so far number 30 and Non-Swarajists (including Independents Muslims and Responsivists) 30, Europeans 10 and non-Party men 7. While the Swarajists are up till now the largest single group, Government is hoping that other groups may combine and out number them. But they fear that the Hindu Responsivists and Independent Muslims may find it difficult to come under one banner and that even if they wished, the question whether Mr. Jinnah or Pundit Malaviya should be the leader of the joint party might cause insuperable difficulty. The remaining results are awaited before the proper appreciation of the Assembly position can be taken. Meanwhile Parliamentary distinction may be claimed by 7 members of all the three assemblies under the present Reforms. They are Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Mr. K. C. Neogy Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sardar Gulab Singh, Sir Harisingh Gour, Kabiruddin Ahmed and Mr. Harchanrai Vishindas.

OFFICIAL EXODUS TO PLAINS.

Delhi will this week, be deserted by her tin gods. The Viceroy, Sir Charles Innes, Sir B.N. Mitra and Sir Basil Blackett will be going down to Cawnpore—to be present at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Sir Basil Blackett will probably find another platform outside Delhi possibly in Punjab for a speech on currency matters in reply to Sir Purshatamdas Thakurdas and Sir Victor Sasoon. The Viceroy and Sir B. N. Mitra will be at Dhanbad on 9th December to open a valuable institution of Indian School of Mines which Sir Atul Chatterjee planned for years and Sir B. N. Mitra has brought to definite shape with the full support of the Standing Finance Committee. Sir Alexander Muddiman has already left for tour in the south, while the Commander-in-Chief is in Burma. As usual, Calcutta will have by middle of this month, a meeting of the Executive Council of Viceroy, a practice which has been kept up since the transfer of the capital to Delhi, as a comfort however small to the abandoned mistress that it has not been altogether deserted.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO INDIAN CADETS.

DELHI, December 2.

The Sir Partap Singh Memorial Scholarships of £100 each have been awarded to the following Indian cadets, who qualified through the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun and have been selected for admission to the Royal Military Colege, Sandhurst for the Spring term, 1927: Cadet Jamaldar; Cadet Kunwar Mahadeo Singh; Cadet Khalid Jin.—A. P.

After lunch Mr. Nagendra Nath Mukherjee, Chairman, Nadia District Board and Secretary, Ranaghat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., examined by the Royal Commission said that one or two institutions for imparting agricultural education and for the purpose of research should be established in Bengal.—A. P.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the General Committee of S. G. P. C. its Executive Committee has now handed over the charge of all Gurudwara and affiliated bodies to the Central Board.—F. P.

QUESTION OF BENGAL MINISTRY

GAME BETWEEN INDEPENDENTS AND MUSLIMS.

SWARAJISTS' PROBABLE 'NO'

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Last of the elective seats in the Bengal Legislative Council has been filled. It now remains if dyarchy is to be revived in Bengal. It is generally believed that at any rate pending the Gauhati Congress, the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Council, if he were asked whether he would accept office, would only give the same reply as Mr. Narasimha Razu gave to H. E. Lord Goschen.

The question of Ministry is therefore being seriously discussed only among Moslems and Independents. The latter are all Hindus and their number is less than half of the former. It appears that the number of Ministers and their personnel are two questions, a disagreement on either of which would considerably jeopardise the format on of a Ministry. For if it is composed of two Moslems and one Hindu, it is stated most of the Independents will join hands with the Swarajists and throw out the Ministry.

It is understood that a provisional agreement has been arrived at among the Non Swarajist leaders that there shall be only two Ministers, one Mahomedan and one Hindu. It is freely stated that there are more Mahomedan aspirants for the office than one and this is a most important problem that Moslems will have to solve among themselves in a manner acceptable at least to two of their three groups. Meanwhile SwaraJists claim over fifty adherents out of 96 elected members, though "Forward" their Party organ has not yet published a full List of the Congress members.—A. P.

DR SUHRAWARDY'S INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Dr. A. Suhrawardy, leader of the Independent Muslim Party had an interview with the Governor to-day in regard to the formation of the Bengal Ministry.—F.P.

THE MINISTERIAL OFFICE

TO RUN DURING "GOVERNOR'S PLEASURE"

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

With reference to the press report that the ministers' term of office had been extended by three days, the "Madras Mail" points out that under clause 4 section 52 of the Government of India Act Ministers hold office during the Governor's pleasure and not for three years or any fixed period.

A meeting is being organised to be held to-morrow to express the views of the public on the formation of an Independent Nationalist Ministry.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN FOOCHOW.

'HART' TO THE SCENE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Shanghai.—The United States destroyer "Hart" has left for Foochow in response to an urgent call. The situation is serious but the Civil Governor of Fukien and Admiral Sahchenping have guaranteed to protect foreigners.

Ping who is K.C.M.G. was educated at Naval College, Greenwich.—Reuter.

CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVT

SEAT TO BE CHANGED.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Hongkong.—The Nationalist Government has decided to move the seat of Government from Canton to Wuchang opposite Hankow.—Reuter.

HEAVY RAINS IN BURMA

RIVER BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

A special correspondent of the Rangoon Times wires from Lashio:—

On arrival at Namkhan on the 27th November, His iExcellency the Commander-in-chief was met with the news that both the bridges over the Nampan river on the Namkhan-Lashio road had been swept away by floods caused by recent heavy rains. His Excellency then decided to cross Loi Lung range of hills by hill track to Hosi 25 miles north of Kutkai on the motor road to Lashio. This entailed a march of 22 miles and over hills rising to 6000 feet. Arrangements were made to collect at Hosi cars that had been sent out from Lashio and having accomplished the hill march by 3-30 p.m. on the 28th His Excellency the Commander-in-chief continued his journey by car arriving at Kutkai that evening according to his original programme. Large numbers of Kachins and others lined the road to welcome him that night. His Excellency continued his journey to Lashio by car on the 29th passing 'en route' through the State of Northern Hsenwi where he was most cordially welcomed by Sawba. His Excellency arrived at Lashio at 1-30 p.m. and was met by Mr. Grose, the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States and other local officials.—Free Press.

INDIAN JUDGES FO PRIVY COUNCIL.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE BILL IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec.1.

The fact that the Privy Council appeal from India had nearly doubled in five years was mentioned by Sir Douglas Hogg in the Commons while moving the second reading of the JudicialCommittee Bill for appointing two judges with Indian experience to sit on the Privy Council for which, he said, it had become necessary to sit in two divisions one of which would deal exclusively with Indian appeals.

The British Government had recommended to the Government of India that in order that the personnel might be such as to command universal respect, the new judges, salaries should be four thousand sterling shared between Britain and India. The latter, had declined whereupon the Government had decided to proceed with the appointments pay two thousand and leave the Indian legislature to pay the other half later if it saw fit.

Mr. Hore-Belisha recommended that the Imperial Conference resolution should be taken into account in relation to the bill because some of the Dominions might decide no longer to come to London. Labour backbenchers challenged the division after a speech by Mr. Kirkwood complaining of the excessive salary and asking what lawyers possessed that made them superior to himself. Ministerialists in concert called out "brains" The Bill passed the second reading by 230 votes to 23.—Reuter.

END OF PANAGALISM.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Hussain) reconstitution of that body, are now thinking of giving up the boycott.—F.P.

13 SWARAJISTS RETURNED TO U P COUNCIL

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

In the elections to the Assembly, Mr Yusuf Imam, Swarajist, has been elected from the Southern Divisions Muslim constituency, and Kunwar Rananjaya Singh, Independent Congressman from Fyzabad defeating Mr. Hukum Singh Swarajist and Pandit Shamlal Nehru.

Elections to the U. P. Council have resulted in the return of 13 Swarajists out of 47 candidates set up by the Party.—F. P.

PT KUNZRU ELECTED

ALLAHABAD, Dec 1.

Mr. Iqbalmansin Gurtu has been elected to the U. P. Council from the Allahabad University, defeating Dr. Ganesh Prasad.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Liberal, has been returned to the Assembly from the Agra division, defeating Dr. Kailasnath Katju, Swarajist, by a majority of 4,000 votes.—F. P.

MR BIRLA ELECTED

BENARES, Dec. 1.

Mr. G. D. Birla, Congress Independent has been returned to the Assembly from the Benares-cum-Gorakhpur constituency by a majority of 5,051 votes. Mr. Birla polled 7,236 votes while Mr. Sriprakasa polled 2,185 votes. Mr. Sriprakasa called on Mr. Birla personally and conveyed his congratulations.—F. P.

POONA ELECTIONS.

RESPONSIVIST CANDIDATE LEADING

POONA, Dec. 2.

Three candidates were to-day contesting one seat in local Council allotted to the Poona city. They were Messrs. Chandrachood (Responsivist), Lallubhai Damodardas (Congressman) and Wayal (non-Brahmin). Out of the total of 17,000 votes only 6815 were recorded and Mr. Chandrachood seemed to be leading.—A.P.

ASSAM ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

GAUHATI, Dec. 2.

Maulavi Abdul Matin Chaudhury (sitting member) has been re-elected to the Legislative Assembly for the Assam Mahomedan constituency. He secured 2191 votes against Mr. Derajuddin Ahmed who got 968 votes and Sadarannin Chaudhury who got 601 votes.—A.P.

ELLECTION CONTEST IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

Polling in rural constituencies of the Punjab Council has now concluded. It appears that at most of the places about 45 per cent. of the voters exercised their franchise.

All Khilafat candidates, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Rana Ferozdin Mazharali Mohammad Sadiq, Mohammad Niwaz Khan, Mohammad Alam and Chaudhri Afzalhaq expect certain success. Dr. Alam contested against Sheikh Abdul Qadr, formerly President of the Council.

Malik Lalkhan, the only Muslim candidate on the Congress ticket is said to have withdrawn two days before the polling in favour of a candidate who had signed the Khilafat pledge with the result that no Muslim contested on Congress ticket.—F.P.

NEED FOR DIRECT REPRESENTATION

LABOUR ELECTS ITS OWN MEN.

MR GINWALLA ON THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and a worker in the Labour cause was interviewed by our representative regarding labour representation on the Bombay Council.

GREATER REPRESENTATION.

During the course of the interview Mr. Ginwalla observed that owing to the persistent efforts of the Labour workers and the timely suggestion of the Muddiman Committee, Government had increased the Labour Representation on the Bombay Council from one to three seats. He further maintained that he and his fellow workers in the Labour causes, did not like the principle of nomination as proposed by the Government. Labour wanted to take an independent attitude on questions affecting its welfare and this could not be satisfactorily done by the nominees of the Government. Experience had shown that the Government did not necessarily nominate men who could be called the real representatives of Labour.

DIRECT ELECTIONS BY LABOUR.

In order to avoid the contingency of indiscriminate Government nominations, continued Mr. Ginwalla, the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress had hit upon a right plan. They convened a meeting of the unions of Textile workers, Railwaymen, Set men, Port-Trust workers, Post and Telegraph men and Engineers an acted their three representatives by the ballot system. Messrs. Jhabwalla, Bakhale and V. O. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law, had been elected from among five candidates to represent organised labour on the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Ginwalla vehemently protested against the policy of Government of picking and choosing and added that it was the right of organised labour to select its own proper representatives. He was of opinion that the system of direct election would induce all the trades to form their unions and get such unions affiliated to the Provincial Committee of A. I. T. U. Congress. Mr. Ginwalla hoped that the Government would be so wise as to nominate the same representatives as were elected by Labour itself. If they tried to make nominations from outside the result, would be, the discontent among organised workers and a split between affiliated and non-affiliated unions.

ONE LAUDABLE FEATURE.

Mr. Ginwalla emphasized that organised Labour had not shown any bias on the score of caste, colour or creed and they did not want to encourage any attempts to appoint representatives on communal basis. He was sure that Labour would continue the same attitude in future.

DISPUTES AND STATISTICS BILLS.

Asked if he contemplated any legislative measures on behalf of Labours in the new Council, Mr. Ginwalla stated that he had got two bills in view, viz. the Disputes Bill and the Statistics Bill. He further observed that there was no opposition on the first Bill even from the Capitalists but there was a good deal of opposition on the second Bill. Continuing, he said that both the Bills were shelved by the last Council on the plea that the same would be brought up by Government but nothing had been done so far.

Mr. Ginwalla said he was going to propose one more Bill for the reduction of franchise rate from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5. Moreover, he did not approve of the amalgamation of Labour office and the office of the Director of Public Information. He was of opinion that there should be a separate office for Labour to inspire confidence in the workers.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS FOR GUJARAT

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

At a meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee held this evening, the following twelve members were elected as members of the All-India Congress Committee Messrs. Vallabhai Patel Mahadev Desai, Darbar Gopaklas, Fulchand Shah Shankerlal Banker, Manilal Kothari, Kalidas Zaveri, Abbas Tyabji, Dayalji Desai, Abdulkadar Bavzir Hariprasa Mehta and Amritlal Seth. There were in all 17 candidates.—F.

RAJPUT DEPUTATION REFUSED INTERVIEW

(From a Correspondent.)

RUTLAM Dec. 2,

The Bastar deputation comprising some Rajahs and leading Rajputs, appointed by the All-India Khshatriya Mahasabha, for ventilating their grievances before Government, regarding the proposed alliance of Rajkumari and Ranee Sahib of Bastar could not get consent for an interview from the Central Provinces administration till now. At such an uncommon silence, the Hindu community are very perplexed, and it is believed throughout the country that high officials will be able to do something for an amicable settlement.

CHINA IN THE COMMONS.

SIR AUSTEN ON THE SITUATION.

NAVAL PARTIES LANDED IN BRITISH CONCESSION.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In the Commons most of the questions related to the situation in China at the end of which replying to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald who as leader of the opposition asked for a further statement on the situation at Hankow, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the situation had not changed since Monday when following a demonstration, naval parties had been landed in the British concession with satisfactory moral effect. Processions were turned away from the concession and there was no incident. The latest reports indicated that the general strike has been fixed for 4th December. Sir Austen added that arrangements had been made to keep a sloop at Hankow for the winter, and some additional forces had been made available for landing if required. River gunboats would move on the river to had fro from Hankow as required throughout winter.

It was understood that the United States had sent two destroyers to Hankow for the winter and also a yacht and a mine-sweeper. The Japanese had three gunboats and the French had a mine-sweeper and a gunboat. His Majesty's government would have taken all steps to protect life at Hankow, but they were most loath to intervene in the domestic affairs of China (labourite cheers) apart from the necessity of fulfilling their prime duty of protecting British lives.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Replying to questions Mr. Bridgeman said that the strength of the British China squadron was five cruisers, four sloops, fifteen river gunboats, twelve submarines, two submarines, two submarine depot ships, one submarine tender, one despatch vessel, and three armed launches. The following reinforcements had been added to them last October: aircraft carrier and third destroyer flotilla comprising one flotilla leader and eight destroyers. Government considered these forces at present sufficient but were considering the possibility of having to increase them.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES RULE EASY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

In the share market in jutes in sympathy with a lower hessian market and some profit-taking the market ruled easy, almost all shares being quoted down. In coals Burrakurs, Sendras, Lakurkas and Bokaro and Ramgurs are all marked down with a generally weaker tone. In tees trade remains quiet in this section. In industrials Indian Iron and Steel were in demand while others shew no change. In banks Imperial Banks were rather better. Government securities were the turn steadier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 77/10, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 108/4, 6 per cent bonds 1930 106/10.

Bank:—Imperial Bank 385.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 73/8, Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 83, Bankura Damodar River Railway 73/8, Mayurbhanj Railway 70, Sara Serajganj Railway 100.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/8.

Jutes:—Albion 500, Anglo-India 400, Auckland 272, Barnagore 218, Champdany 182/8, Cheviot 311, Clive 387/4, Craig 5/6, Delta 566, Fort William 350, Howrah 43/6, Hukumchand ord. 13/12, Kamarhatty 665/8, Kanknarrah 500, National 30/12, Northbrook 55, Reliance 71/4, Union 598.

Coals:—Bengal 482/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 15/8, Burrakur 18/8, Hunfodih 3/8, Lakurka 54/4, Raneegunge 28/12, Sendra 16/4, Union 18/10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 6/3, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord. 9/4, Burn and Co. 7 per cent pref. 118/8, Indian Iron and Steel 7/14, Indian Standard Wagon pref 90, Ganges Rope 370, Indian Wood Products 10, Titaghur Paper ord. 6, Cawnpore Sugar 23.

Tea Companies:—Basmatia 23/8, Gohpur 9/4, New Chumta 37, Tukvar 34, Tumsong 19/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was 1 shilling five and three-fourths pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-five thirty-seconds pence.—A.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The convocation of the Punjab University will be held on the 22nd and 23rd December. Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Chancellor of the University will preside on the latter day.

His Excellency Sir William Harris will perform the opening ceremony of the new E. I. Railway Station at Lucknow on the 13th instant.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the Lucknow University has accepted the unanimous recommendation of the Executive Council of the University, and appointed Dr. M. E. Cameron as Vice-Chancellor, vice Dr. G. N. Chakravarty retired.

Counting of votes polled for the Amritsar constituency for the Assembly will take place on the 6th December. The report that Newab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan has been elected is premature.

Capt. A. St. C. Bowden, R.I.M., Principal Port Officer of Burma left Rangoon by the s.s. "Warwickshire" for home on leave preparatory to retirement. Captain C. R. Good, who was Port Officer at Aden has taken over charge of the office.

WITHOUT PARALLEL.

GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY

INDIAN MERCHANTS' STRONG PROTEST

The following telegram dated 30th November was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding Curteney and Exchange:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber cannot sufficiently regret that despite all their protests and appeals to the Finance Department and ending with their telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy dated 21st October over the signatures of twelve Indian Commercial Institutions in Bombay, Government of India are not deterred from following up a policy which they accepted under circumstances which were substantially different from those prevailing to-day. It is a tragedy that the Government will not learn from the bitter experience of 1920 and India must be exposed to all the privations which had then to be gone through for her. The Chamber feel that the only conclusion to be drawn from this is that the Government of India are bent upon undertaking a responsibility which will be at the expense of India should the policy adopted by Government fail. It would be difficult to name a parallel in any country to the action attempted here of determined and continuous deflation with all its disastrous consequences in order to keep its currency not only at the pre-war par but at much above the pre-war par. The only course now open to request His Excellency the Viceroy to summon a meeting of the Assembly at earliest possible date to enable representatives of the people to express their opinion officially. Lalji Naranji President."

PITIABLE CREATURES

ACHARY RAY ON UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

"I say to-day there do not exist on earth a more pitiable creature than an Indian University graduate," declared Sir P. C. Ray, speaking to-night under the auspices of the Madras University to a crowded gathering of students. He deplored the alarming overcrowding of colleges notably of law and the growth of universities like mushrooms. Referring to the demand for vocational education, Acharya Ray observed that such education could not be imparted in any college or school. Citing the case of Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. R. N. Muckerjee, and such captains of industry, Sir P. C. Ray said that they all made their mark because of their own initiative and not any vocational education. In concluding his address, he pleaded for a change in the mentality and stressed the need for recognising the dignity of labour.—F. P.

LAND IMPROVEMENT IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

An interesting experimental scheme is about to be launched for the treatment of waterlogged areas in the lower Chenab West Circle under a selected officer. Certain areas abandoned as hopelessly waterlogged have been acquired by the irrigation branch, and part of this land will be treated by an ingenious mechanical device called the mole drainer, which will carry away the water and the land will then be cultivated scientifically.—T. P.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Sir Austen Chamberlain with Lady Chamberlain has departed for Geneva to attend the Council of the League of Nations. It is anticipated that the Council proceedings will finish in time to enable them to return to London by 14th December. Nothing sensational is expected in Council whose agenda has no outstanding feature.—Reuter.

FOOCHOW, Dec. 2.

Southerners are expected to occupy the city to-morrow as "Navy" has joined Cantonese. The situation is therefore easier as fighting is now unlikely.—Reuter.

PARIS, Dec. 2.

H. H. The Aga Khan saw his Italian wife Theresa a few hours before her unexpected death. Muslim religious ceremony was subsequently held at which The Aga Khan and the Persian Minister were present. The body was embalmed prior to its removal to Monaco, where it was buried alongside her child which had died in its infancy.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Major General Sir H. Fielden, Crimean Veteran, is dead.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

The Wall Street estimates that the X'mas gratuities will amount to between 35 to 50 million dollars. Banks have had a prosperous year and are giving same as last year, while Stock Exchange has not done so well and is giving smaller gratuities.—Reuter.

At a meeting of the Press Employees' Association Calcutta, Mr. Mrinalnikanti Bose President presiding, it was decided to accord a suitable reception to Mr. Thomas Shaw, Member of Parliament (Labour). At the same meeting, it was also decided to arrange a deputation to wait on Sir B. N. Mitter, to place before him the grievances of the employees of the Government Press.—F. P.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE DAY.

"Chronicle" Photo.
H. E. the Governor presided over the Sydenham College Day which was celebrated on Wednesday. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education, the Governor, and Principal Tannan are seen in the centre.

"Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the audience present at the Sydenham College Day gathering.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE DAY.

MR TANNAN ON ITS PROGRESS

DEMAND FOR HOSTEL BUILDING.

The students and the staff of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics celebrated the First College Day with unbounded enthusiasm and eclat on Wednesday before a large and influential gathering. A long programme of music and entertainment from 2.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. kept the audience lively. At 5.30 p.m. the Governor of Bombay presided over a public alfresco meeting when he distributed prizes to the successful students. Among those present were also Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Rajah Harkishen Kaul, Prof. Subha Rao and others.

MR. K. S. AIYAR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar, the father of Commercial Education in India, who was instrumental in establishing the B. Com. Degree in Bombay, as well as the Sydenham College of Commerce, being unavoidable absent, had sent the following message to the Principal:

"The Sydenham College is at present the only institution in India that prepares candidates for the Master of Commerce Degrees. Ours is further the only institution where satisfactory provision has been made for the teaching of Actharial Science by a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of England. If you, Mr. Tasnan, and your colleagues, continue to work on the lines on which you have hitherto been working, a still brighter future may confidently be antiripated for your students and your College."

In welcoming the guests, Principal M. L. Tannan gave a brief history of the institution, and the bright prospects of its students.

Turning to the needs of the College, the Principal emphasised the great desirability of reserving the plot in front of the College building and advanced cogent arguments in suppost of his view. He also pleaded for a suitable building for the College Hostel and requested Government to take early action in the matter.

Mr. Tannan in conclusion pointed out that the comperative cost to Government per pupil in the case of the Sydenham College worked out at R64 as against R141, R310, and R1,880 in the case of the Grant Medical College, Elphinstone College, and the Royal Institute of Science. Being a College of special professional type the relative cost per student to Government would ordinarily be higher than in the cases of Arts Colleges and it is no small credit that the Sydenham College, being the pioneer institution in the field of commercial education, should maintain its reputation as a premier College in India, and yet cost Government comparatively very little. Mr. Tannan hoped his requests would receive sympathetic consideration from Government.

The Governor then distributed prizes to the successful students.

In addressing the gathering he said:

In dealing with the two requests which have been made by your Principal, it is hardly necessary, for me to point out that the request that we should reserve for the College this plot of land in front of it, is precisely the same thing as asking for a grant to the College equal to the value of the plot, which from its position and surroundings must be considerable. It will also be remembered that the University Reform Committee has made recommendations which, if carried odt, would involve very drastic alterations in our College arrangements in Bombay. At this stage all I can say is that I fully sympathise with all that your Principal has said on the subject, and that before final orders are passed regarding the disposal of the plot we will give the fullest and most careful consideration to the claims of the Sydenham College.

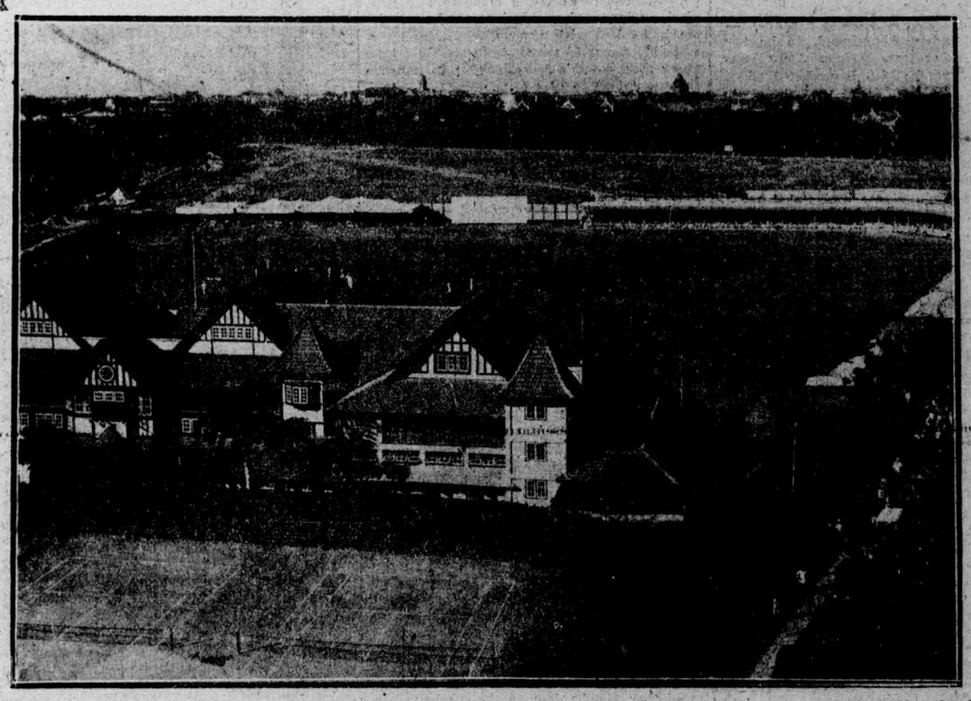
PLOT MEANS A GRANT.

With regard to the Hostel, it is, I think well known that in 1923 we made preparations to build it by leasing land from the Improvement Trust at considerable cost, in the hope that it might be found possible to allot funds for the building. It was, however, clearly impossible to go on paying a large rent for land which was not likely to be built upon for some years, and it was with much regret that Government were forced to give up a site which otherwise seemed very suitable for the purpose. Various other schemes have also been considered, and while the necessity for a Hostel for the College has been admitted, I fear it is not possible to make any definite statement on that subject to-day.

I have only to say, in conclusion that I feel sure everyone must realise the great debt of gratitude which this College owes to the services of Mr. Aiyar and Mr. Anstey in the past, and, in congratulating you, Mr. Principal, and your staff, on the work which is being done, I ask the students also to accept from me, one and all, every good wish during their College life, and all success when they play, as I trust they will, an important part in the future in the business and commercial life of India.

The meeting then dispersed after partaking of light refreshment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GROUNDS.



"Chronicle" Photo.
A general view of the Bombay Gymkhana grounds where the cricket matches against M.C.C. are played.

Jai who scored 53 runs on the side of the Hindus.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

ANDHRA CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Dec. 1.

The Andhra Provincial and other conferences are just over. Over five thousand people including five hundred delegates attended the Political Conference. A resolution requesting the Gauhati Congress to define the word Swaraya in the Congress creed as complete independence free of all foreign control was moved by Mr. Sambamurty of Cocanada and supported by many speakers including Doctor Subrahmanyam of Sitanagram Ashram. It was urged that after the recent deliberations of the Imperial Conference, and in view assigned to India, we cannot with self-respect remain in the British Empire.

Leaders like Messrs. Prakasham, Venkatappiah and Rajagopalachary while subscribing to the fact that to masses, Swarajya means nothing short of complete independence, considered the present moment quite inopportune for changing the creed. It would tend to divide further an already divided country and vehemently appealed to the house to reject the motion. The resolution, however, was passed by an overwhelming majority of one hundred against fifty-three.

Another resolution recommending to the ensuing Congress that immediate steps should be taken to organise individual civil disobedence on a large scale was moved by Doctor Subrahmanyam and supported by Messrs. Sambamurty and Annapurniah and adopted by a large majority despite strong opposition by Mr. Prakasam and others.

THE ANDHRA NON-POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Andhra Non-Political Conference presided over by the Zamindar of Vuyyur, adopted a resolution urging on the Government to constitute a separate Andhra Province. The Zamindar of Jayantipuram moved the resolution and Mr. Annapurnah upported it. Resolutions urging the necessary intercourse between the Andhras here and Andhras in different parts of India were also adopted. The Standing Committee to carry out the definite programme of work was appointed. Desabhakta Venkatappiah Sambamurty and others are members of the Committee while the Zamindar of Vuyyur the president of the conference and Mr. Annapurniah are president and secretary respectively of the Committee. Great enthusiasm prevailed at all the conferences.

Naidu whose hurricane hitting on Wednesday in the Hindus' match against M.C.C. won him universal admiration.

BIJAPUR NOTES.

ELECTIONS IN KARNATAK.

SIGNS OF FAMINE IN THE DISTRICT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Dec. 1.

Of the seven candidates put up by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee to the Madras and Bombay Legislative Councils one from Karwar was returned unopposed; of the remaining six, four candidates succeeded after contest and two failed. The seat on the Legislative Assembly was captured by Mr. Belvi a congress candidate. In spite of strong communal feeling and long purses of the anti-Congress candidates, Congress achieved success to the surprise of many people. Social Boycott and other questionable weapons were freely used to secure the success of communal candidates. Legacies of communal bitterness roused at the time of election still continue to operate. Harmony of social life in the rural area is greatly disturbed. The two concomitant evils of general election viz. moral degradation and corruption are found in this province also. Failure of Sjt. Shrinivas Rao Kunjalgi shows the extent of the communal feeling worked up in the district.

A general meeting of the district Congress Committee was held on 28th Nov. to elect the office bearers and delegates to the Congress at Assam. Sjt. Shrinivas Rao Kunjalgi was elected as President and Sjts. Madhava Rao Kembhavi and Hanamant Rao Mohare were elected as Secretaries.

FAMINE IN THE DISTRICT.

Owing to the failure of a few showers of rain, crops in the district are almost withering. Famine is sure to descend on this unfortunate district. As there were no good monsoons for the last three years, people have lost vitality consequently they cannot successfully withstand the effects of scarcity. The Collector, who professes to be a friend of the poor is taking the valuation of crops in the district with a view to ascertain the strength of the people to pay the land revenue. It is proved beyond doubt, that people are unable to pay the land revenue this year. Owing to successive failure of crops in some parts of the district they deserve remission of land tax.

VICTIM TO RASH DRIVING.

DEATH OF A BOY.

A case of alleged rash driving which ended in the death of a Hindu boy, aged about ten years, is being heard by Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon. Gulamally Bardeally, a motor car driver, was driving his car along Nagdevi Road on 4th October last, when, a young boy suddenly darted along the road passing in front of the car. According to the prosecution story, the driver did not heed the alarm which was raised by a number of people, but drove on without slackening speed, throwing the boy over completely. The lad sustained severe injuries and died. The proceedings in the Coroner's Court held the boy's death due to the action of the driver. The case is proceeding.

GOVT'S. PROGRAMME OF DEFLATION

COUNTER TO NATURAL PRICES.

COMMERCE CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India strongly disapproving of the Government's measure of deflation already taken and in contemplation. The representation says: Action already taken by Government as well as further deflationary measures apprehended appear to the Committee of the Indian Chamber as measures calculated to run counter against natural forces. Attempt to contract currency in the month of December right in the midst of the busy season is extraordinary and raises grave considerations as to Government's responsibility for the supply of currency to the public. Such programme of deflation in the busy season is indeed unparalleled in the history of Indian finances in recent years except probably for the sale of reserve councils and gold in February 1920. But it will be remembered that as a result of such measures, bank rate in Bombay soared to over 9 per cent in March 1920. It is easy for the Committee to realise why the Government of India have embarked on a programme of deflation despite the potentialities of danger in such a course. They are no doubt guided by their declared policy of maintaining the exchange at 1sh. 6d. ratio. The persistence in such a policy is highly detrimental to the interests of the country despite the Hon'ble the Finance Member's declarations that the current rate of exchange is in marked disparity with the prevailing price level. On the other hand, the fact that despite the higher rate of exchange prices persist on parity with 1sh. 4d. shows that Indian prices are resisting adjustment to 1s. 6d. ratio.

Beore Government proceed further with their programme of deflation, the Chamber would invite serious consideration to the position indicated above. It seems to the Committee that both the Government and the Currency Commission have drawn wrong conclusions from the figures of price movements. What is really unimpeachable evidence in favour of an adjustment to 1s. 4d. ratio has been misconstrued by them as showing parity with 1s. 6d. ratio. Programme of deflation, moreover, raises two important issues: firstly, if Government are justified in frittering away gold resources as it is undoubtedly the case when the transfer is made through currency and, secondly, should Government balance be dissipated in cancelling 'ad hoc' securities.

The first course is open to criticism because even under a gold bullion standard India requires to jealously guard her gold and gold assets and any reduction of such bullion or asset jeopardises the establishment of gold bullion standard but far graver is the case with the cancellation of "ad hoc" securities which is nothing short of using the tax-payers' current and capitalised money for the purpose of currency contraction. The gravity of action is all the more heightened as there are at the present moment insistent calls on Government's revenue and loan funds for remission of taxation and provincial contribution and for capital expenditure in connection with schemes of social and economic well-being of the people.—Free Press.

"YOU HAD BETTER GO"

COLD RECEPTION AT A JOURNAL'S OFFICE.

SYMPATHY OF ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S LIFE STORY.

Writing his reminiscences in "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi further says:—

From Madras I proceeded to Calcutta where I found myself hemmed in by difficulties. I knew no one there. So I took a room in the Great Eastern Hotel. Here I became acquainted with Mr. Ellerthorpe, a representative of the "Daily Telegraph." He invited me to the Bengal Club where he was staying. He did not then realise that an Indian could be taken to the drawing room of the Club. Having discovered the restriction, he took me to his room. He expressed his sorrow regarding this prejudice of the local Englishmen, and apologised to me for not having been able to take me to the drawing-room.

NOT DISPOSED TO LISTEN.

I had of course, to see Surendranath Bannerjea the "Idol of Bengal." When met him he was surrounded by a number of friends. He said:

"I am afraid people will take no interest in your work. As you know our difficulties here are by no means few. But you must try as best you can. You will have to enlist the sympathy of Maharajas. Mind you meet the representatives of the British Indian Association. You should meet Raja Sir Pyarimohan Mukerji and Maharaja Tagore. Both are liberal-minded and take a fair share in public work."

I met these gentlemen, but without any success. Both gave me a cold reception and said it was no easy thing to call a public meeting in Calcutta, and if anything could be done, it would practically all depend on Surendranath Bannerjea.

I saw that my task was becoming more and more difficult. I called at the office of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika." The gentlemen whom I met there took me to be a wandering Jew. "Bangabasi" went even one better. The Editor kept me waiting for an hour. He had evidently many interviewers, but he would not so much as look at me even when he had disposed of the rest. On my venturing to broach my subject after the long wait, he said: "Don't you see our hands are full? There is no end to the number of visitors like you. You had better go. I am not disposed to listen to you." For a moment I felt offended but I quickly understood the editor's position. I had heard of the fame of "Bangabasi." I could see that there was a regular stream of visitors there. And they were all people acquainted with him. His paper had no lack of topics to discuss, and South Africa was hardly known then.

However serious a grievance may be in the eyes of the man who suffers from it, he will be but one of the numerous people invading an editor's office, each with a grievance of his own. How is he to meet them all? Moreover, the aggrieved party assumes that the editor is possessed of a lot of power. Only the editor will know that his power can hardly travel beyond the threshold of his office. But I was not discouraged. I kept on seeing editors of other papers. As usual I met the Anglo-Indian editors also. The "Statesman" and the "Englishman" realised the importance of the question. I gave them long interviews and they published them in full.

HELP FROM UNEXPECTED QUARTERS.

Mr. Sanders, Editor of the "Englishman," claimed me as his own. He placed his office and paper at my disposal. He even allowed me the liberty of making whatever changes I liked in the leading article he had written on the situation whose proof he sent me in advance. It is no exaggeration to say that a friendship grew up between us. He promised to render me all the help he could and he carried out the promise to the letter and kept on his correspondence with me until he was taken seriously ill.

Throughout my life I have had the privilege of many such friendships, which have sprung up quite unexpectedly. What Mr. Sanders liked in me was my freedom from exaggeration and my devotion to truth. He subjected me to a searching cross-examination before he began to sympathise with my cause, and he saw that I had spared neither will nor pains to place before him an impartial statement of the case even of the White man in South Africa and to appreciate it.

My experience has shown me that we win justice quickest by rendering justice to the other party.

The unexpected help of Mr. Sanders had begun to encourage me to think that I might succeed, after all, in holding a public meeting in Calcutta, when I received the following cable from Durban: "Parliament opens January. Return soon."

RETURN TO AFRICA.

So I addressed a letter to the Press in which I explained why I had to leave Calcutta so abruptly, and set off for Bombay. Before starting I wired to the Bombay agent of Dada Abdulla and Co. to arrange for my passage by the first possible boat to South Africa. Dada Abdula had just then purchased the steamship "Courland" and he insisted on my travelling on that boat, offering to take me and my family free of charge. I thankfully accepted the offer and in the beginning of December I set sail a second time for South Africa, now with my wife and two sons and the only son of my widowed sister. Another steamship "Naderi" also sailed for Durban at the same time. The agents of the Company were Dada Abdulla and Co. The total number these boats carried must have been from eight to ten hundred passengers. Half of these were going to the Transvaal.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, December 2.

S. S. "J. B. Aug. Kessler," Capt. Sperwer" from Miri.

S. S. "British Rose," Capt. Mackenzie, from Abadan.

S. S. "Awa Maru," Capt. Harada from Kobe.

S. S. "Indo Maru," Capt. Takada from Kobe.

S. S. "Chakla," Capt. Beytagh for Karachi.

S. S. "Risaldar," Capt. Park, from Java.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, December 2.

S. S. "Varela," Capt. Halls for Busreh.

LOADING.

Bombay, December 3.

Steamer "Indo Maru," for Karachi.

Steamer "Morocco," for Hull.

Steamer "J. B. Aug. Kessler," for Singapore.

S. S. "J. B. Aug. Kessler."—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer "J. B. Aug. Kessler," arrived in harbour yesterday from Miri, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. "British Rose."—The S. W. Coy.'s steamer "British Rose," arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S. S. "Awa Maru."—The N. Y. K. steamer "Awa Maru," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Indo Maru."—The O. S. K. steamer "Indo Maru," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Chakla."—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Chakla," arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Risaldar."—The Asiatic Coy.'s steamer "Risaldar," arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. "Varela."—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Varela," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

"IN SEARCH OF A TEACHER"

GANDHI ON THE STUDY OF CURRENCY QUESTION

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

"For the past many years, I have resisted the pressure of friends to study the currency question, not because it is not one of the most important questions engaging public attention but because I have more than enough to do and because I know nothing about the science and I never speak or write on subjects of which I have not acquired knowledge to my own satisfaction," writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's "Young India." "I am now no longer able to resist the pressure. I have myself just finished a preliminary study of the report of the Royal Commission. I confess I don't understand it as I would understand, say, a work on the economics of the spinning wheel. I am in search of a teacher who would make the language of currency almost as real to me as that of the spinning wheel. Then, but not till then, shall I be able to express my own opinion on the problem.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MR. AMRITLAL THAKKAR ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

At the meeting of Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference held at the Sabarmati Ashram on the evening of 30th November under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society was unanimously elected president of the forthcoming session of the Kathiawar Political Conference to be held at Porbandar in the first week of March. Mahatma Gandhi has consented to attend the session.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. A. Lafar, Consul for Czechoslovakia at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 15th November, 1926.

The appointment of Monsieut Mario Cremonino as Acting Honorary Consul General for Italy at Bombay has been recognized by Government.

The provincial recognition of the appointment of Mr. Katsujiro Tamaki as Consul for Japan at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Honorary Consul for Norway at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 1st November 1926.

Senor Don Alberto de la Guardia y Ojea, Consul for Spain at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 8th November, 1926.

Mr. G. Z. Meli, Consul for Sweden at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 29th October 1926.

The appointment of Bashir Ahmad Khan as Consul for Afghanistan at Karachi is recognised by Government.

Mr. B. R. Mehendale, First Class Subordinate Judge, Satara, is granted leave on average pay for four months and twenty-six days with effect from the 20th July, 1926, and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. E. W. Trotman, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Southern Division, Satara, and a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Satara, is invested with power to call for records.

Mr. V. N. Pradhan, Mamlatdar, Dahanu, and a Megistrate of the Second Class in the district of Thana is invested with (1) Power to record statements and confessions during a Police investigation; (2) Power to authorise detention of a person in the custody of the Police during a Police investigation.

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 9th November 1926. until further orders.

Mr. K. V. Mehta, Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ankleshwar, with effect from the 14th December 1926.

Mr. K. V. Mehta, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ankleshwar, to have jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 200 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ankleshwar.

Mr. S. G. Kharkar, Joint Judge, Ahmedabad, is empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal Election cases generally in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Kharkar is empowered to hold enquiries into Local Board Election cases generally in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, Indian Civil Service (Bombay), is appointed to be Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, with effect from the 1st November 1926.

Mr. P. S. Mehta, Resident Magistrate, Kalyan, is invested with power to try cases summarily (section 260).

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 15th March 1927 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for eight months.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 8th June 1927 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, leave on average pay for four months.

Sahibzada Sardar Muhammad Khan, Deputy Collector, Karachi, is granted, with effect from 1st December 1926 or the date of relief, leave on average pay for eight months on medical certificate.

The period of appointment of Mr. T. T. Kothawala, District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, as Settlement Officer for the survey settlement of the Akrani Mahal, in addition to his ordinary duties is extended by one month.

Sir Henry Stayeley Lawrence, K. C. S. I I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 22nd September 1926.

Mr. K. J. Smith, Deputy Conservator of Forests, passed on 1st November 1926, an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. J. L. Bell, Divisional Forest Officer, Western Division, Kanara, is granted leave on average pay for seven months, with effect from 15th April 1927 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. R. W. Inder, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana.

Mr. E. T. C. Vas, on relief by Mr. Inder, to be Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana.

Rao Saheb Gunvantrai H. Desai, Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from 3rd January 1927 with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to the leave.

Captain C. E. Pert, 15th Lancers, vacated his appointment as Adjutant to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Body Guard, with effect from the forenoon of 25th November, 1926.

Mr. F. De Ga, an Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been granted leave on average pay for one month and eight days with effect from the 8th November, 1926, with permission to prefix the Gazetted holidays from the 4th to the 6th and Sunday, the 7th November, 1926 to his leave.

Mr. F. P. Madon, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer in that office with effect from the 8th November, 1926.

An Ahmedabad message of December says:—Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Belgium arrived here yesterday and stayed for two hours. They were entertained at tea by the Commissioner, Northern Division at his bungalow after which they left for Udeypur.

ANTI-VENEREAL MEASURES

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION OF EFFORTS

An influential gathering of medical men and prominent citizens of Bombay took place on Wednesday afternoon in the Town Hall, when H. E. the Governor of Bombay presided at the Conference to discuss questions of vital interest to the city with the delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council.

In opening the Conference His Excellency the Governor said:—

The question which we have to consider at this Conference is how best we can deal with the scourge of venereal diseases. In order to reduce the prevalence of venereal disease, there would appear to be three main lines to follow. The first is the adoption of adequate medical and administrative measures; the second is the adoption of educational measures; and the third, the possible co-ordination of the assistance which can be given by authorities who are active in medical, educational and social work. The prevalence of venereal disease in Bombay presents a subject which must be a matter of grave consideration to anyone who has the welfare of the City and of the people at heart. To mention only one or two figures, I find that, of the total number of indoor cases treated at the J. J. Hospital, 18.7 per cent. are venereal, while the outdoor cases 29.8 are venereal, in the Cama Hospital for Women, 20 per cent., in the Gynaecology Out-Patient Department of the King Edward Hospital, 80 per cent., in the Municipal Maternity Hospitals, 40 per cent., in the Child Welfare Centres, 55 per cent. of the total cases dealt with are venereal.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

Then let me come to a subject which has always been of the greatest interest to me, and that is the welfare of the Mercantile Marine. Here we are living in the greatest port of India, and yet I am informed that, in no Hospital in Bombay is there adequate provision made for the treatment of members of the Mercantile Marine, either European or Indian. There generally appears to be a very inadequate provision made in any Hospital, without either sufficient staff or equipment, to deal with these diseases, and it certainly seems to me that we should take every step possible to endeavour to improve the present state of affairs.

TERRIBLE INFANT MORTALITY.

Dr. David Lees said that the venereal disease was very widely prevalent in Bombay. The hospital accommodation was insufficient to cope with the situation. Fifty per cent. of the infant mortality was due to the infection. He suggested to link up an organisation of medical men and hospitals to combat this fell disease. He also emphasised the advisability of post graduate instruction, and employment of specialised medical men and trained nurses in the hospitals.

Mrs. Neville Rolfe then congratulated Bombay on the organisations of social service existing in the city and said venereal disease can be successfully treated and avoided. Speaking particularly of youths, she said, the confidence of parents and co-operation of teachers were needed for the purpose.

Dr. J. E. Sandiland then proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor and incidentally spoke of the geographical distribution of the Government and Municipal institutions in the city at which free treatment of venereal disease was given.

Resolutions were then passed urging the Government, Municipalities, and voluntary societies to take action as to the incidence of venereal diseases and the damage they cause to the community and also to take immediate action to provide adequate means for dealing with them. And that inclusion of elementary biology, physiology and hygiene in the curriculum in training colleges for school teachers was necessary.

COUNTRY READY FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

ANDHRA CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

ELLORE, December 1.

At the resumed sitting of the Andhra Provincial Conference the resolution on civil disobedience was passed by 101 votes against 83. The resolution ran as follows:

COUNTRY FIT FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

"This Conference believes that the country is ready to do civil disobedience on a large scale. Since it is the chief means for the attainment of Swaraj and time has come for restoring it this Conference requests the Assam Congress to concert adequate measures on an extensive scale for civil disobedience."

MR. PRAKASAM'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Congress Committee advised the Conference not to pass this resolution. He pointed out that when Mahatma Gandhi had suspended all boycotts and non-co-operation and when the Congress had adopted Council entry it was not the time for passing such a resolution. He stressed on the constructive side of their work and wanted them not to be hasty.

MR. PRAKASAM RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP.

As a result of the passing of the civil disobedience and independence resolution Mr. T. Prakasam has resigned the presidentship of the Andra Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

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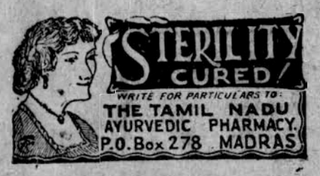

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BARODA LETTER.

MAHARAJAH'S ARRIVAL.

SESSIONS OF THE PRAJA MANDAL AT PETLAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 30.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar returned to his capital on the 20th instant. Her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda had to leave Baroda for Delhi only four days earlier to get the treatment of Hakim Ajmal Khan. His Highness inquired after her health by wire, and it seems she is getting better. However His Highness, still anxious for her health left for Delhi on the 27th (night) and is putting up at Maiden Hotel. It is also surmised that other reasons of State have made him to go to Delhi and see the Viceroy.

NEW COUNCILLOR.

His Highness gave a garden party to his Darabaries' on the evening of the 20th, when it seemed that age had its effect upon his health and physique. He has appointed Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, a bold and outspoken officer, as Councillor, relieving R. B. Ambegaokar of the work which was too much for his age and other important duties that he has to perform. Mr. V. K. Dhurondhar, the Second Judge of the Baroda High Court, will soon be coming, when perhaps some transfers may take place. All the four Subas (Collectors) have been transferred to different Districts. The Dewan has called for applications from Anglo-Indians for recruitment as high officers in the Military and Police, and we do not know where this rage for Europeanising the Administration will end.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The Report of R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai, Naib-Dewan on compulsory primary education in Baroda is being submitted to His Highness, and it is said that it is very well-written, and contains many sound recommendations. The Baroda University Commission is busy writing its final recommendations, and the matter is likely to come before His Highness very soon. It is to be hoped Messrs. Anand Shankar Dhruva and K. M. Munshi, the only non-official members of the Commission will have the courage of their convictions and append dissenting notes if necessary, without caring for what the Baroda Government may ultimately do in the matter.

PRAJA MANDAL SESSIONS AT PETLAD.

The next sessions of the Baroda State Praja Mandal will be held Petlad probably on 26th, 27th, and 28th February 1927 if the dates and place are confirmed by the All-Baroda Prajamandal Committee. It is rumoured that attempts were made to dissuade a prominent gentleman of Baroda from accompanying other prominent citizens to Petlad where an informal meeting of leading workers of the Petlad Taluka was held on the 28th November, by holding out hopes and threats, but to no effect. The gentleman deserves to be congratulated upon his strength in not succumbing to such tactics, and it is to be hoped that none of the prominent citizens of Petlad will fall a prey to such methods, and weakly withdraw from the work. As regards the president of the Sessions, it is said that if Mr. Chhotalal Kilchand Devchand must take out a prominent public spirited citizen of Patna, is unavailable owing to his business in Bombay, Mr. Chimanlal Motilal Samal Beehor, mill-owner and a public spirited citizen of Baroda may be requested to accept the responsibility. There are some other likely names like those of Sheth Manasukh Bhai Chunilal of Visnagor, Dinshaw Daboo of Navasari, Gunvantrai Girdharrai Majumdas and some others, but these names are likely to be reserved for future sessions of the Praja Mandal. The special needs of this year may require abilities of a kind more congenial to the present state of affairs in Baroda leading to the acceptance of a Deputation to wait on His Highness with the humble prayers of the Praja Mandal as embodied in the various important resolutions.

DHARASABHA ELECTION.

The election of a member of the State 'Dharasabha' from Baroda Sub-Division is taking place very soon and there are likely to be six to seven candidates. One or two of them are likely to bid for official votes and non-official votes as influenced by official suggestions, and as only 40-42 votes are to be cast, the franchise being confined only to members of the Taluka Local Boards, the task of beginning various sorts of pressure is not so difficult. It is to be wished that real public workers may close up their ranks and allow only one candidate to stand against the alleged proteges of the bureaucracy. The Dharasabha is merely advisory, but so long as candidates are coming forward to stand for particular seats, public workers are unable to ignore its existence and boycott it. The glamour of prestige and honour instead of sense of duty is too much for the majority of the candidates, and no mandate from the Praja Mandal to boycott the Dharasabha, if given, can have influence under the present circumstances.

VICEREGAL ADVICE.

Barodians are glad to learn from the newspapers, that H. E. the Viceroy has strongly recommended the Princes to introduce some sort of political reforms associating the people with the administration, and it is to be hoped that the wishes of Lord Irwin will be deferred to here by the distinguished Administrators and His Highness.

HOME FOR LEPERS.

MOVEMENT IN SURAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 29.

Day before yesterday, by the death of Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil Surat has lost one of the oldest and the most influencial of her pleaders. Law was the field of his special activities; and in his days of youth, particularly in the early seventies and eighties he was a terror to the Bench and did much to check the excesses and abuses of the executive. He valiantly fought for the odius and unpopular License Tax of 1878. The deceased always was willing to defend the poor and the oppressed in Law Courts.

The late Mr. Gulabdas took keen interest in the educational advancement of the District, and he maintained for a considerable period a girls' school at Surat and an English High School at Navasari. For the benefit of the Bar, he erected a magnificent building for the law library, which has been cherished by the members of the Bench and Bar, who have shown their sense of gratitude by erecting his statue in it. He was for some years an elected member of the local municipality. He was an Anavil Brahmin by caste, and was of 82 when he expired.

ART MOVEMENT.

One of the outstanding benefits of the last Gujrat Kala Pradarshana is a proposal for starting an Art Society in Surat. It is believed, that the proposed Society will maintain a library which will contain books on the Art of every country.

The Baroda Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 250 to meet with the expenses of the last Kala Pradarshan. On the other hand the local Municipality have practically thrown away a proposal for giving Rs. 500 to the Exhibition Funds. It was argued that as the Exhibition was already over, there was no necessity of contributing money to it.

HOME FOR LEPERS.

The All-India propaganda for rescuing the lepers has its influence in Surat too. Certain charitably disposed gentlemen have taken the problem in right earnest. Some plots of land and a suitable house for the proposed leper asylum are purchased. It seems the institution will be run as a part of the Willingdon Home, which is managed by Dr. Edal Behram and his Committee. The Nawab of Bela has consented to be a patron of this asylum. As reported, the institution will be opened from the coming month. The King Carnival Circus had given a benefit performance in aid of this asylum on the 24th November.

NEW COAL BUNDER AT MAZAGON.

SIR LAWLESS AND BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At their meeting held on the 30th November, 1926, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay disposed of the following main items of business:

The election of Mr. R. D. England by the Chamber of Commerce as a Trustee vice Mr. A. K. Graham (resigned) was recorded.

The annual tenders for the supply of miscellaneous stores to the Port Trust during the year 1927 of an aggregate value of R3,73,354, were considered and allotted according to the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

A tender for 300 tons cement was accepted at R53 per ton delivered at site.

The Chief Engineer's completion report and final estimates of cost amounting to R42,09,900 for the new Coal Bunder, Mazagon, were considered and approved, subject to the sanction of Government. The reclamation, which has taken about four years to complete, provides a storage area of over 18 acres for coal, timber, Mangalore tiles and other building materials.

The Board recorded with regret the resignation of their colleague, Sir Lawless Hepper, on his retirement from India, and passed a resolution expressing their cordial appreciation of his services as a Trustee for a period aggregating nearly 14 years during which he was closely associated with the development of the Port and the expansion of its activities.

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